

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORTS



ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY

CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTIES

AND

THE BURGHS OF

ABERNETHY, ABERFELDY, ALYTH, AUCHTERARDER,

BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY, CALLANDER,

COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,

KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

1966

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1966

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INTRODUCTION

9-7 SEP 1967
AND TECHNICAL

This report follows the usual pattern, giving an account of the main features of the work of the County Health Department including Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments during the year 1966.

Reports are included covering the non-transferred functions in Perth County, Kinross County and each of the twelve Small Burghs.

The estimated population of the Combined County is 90,328, which is 1,360 less than that of last year. A downward trend in population has been evident for several years, the figures for the Census years 1951 and 1961 being 95,024 and 92,523 respectively.

The Birth Rate for 1966 was 15.1, which is the lowest rate for the Combined County for thirteen years. The Birth Rate for Scotland was 18.6. 6.8% of the births were illegitimate compared with 7% last year. The Illegitimacy Rate in the County is just above the Scottish average of 6.4%

The Stillbirth Rate was 14 per 1,000 births, compared to 9 last year. The figure for Scotland as a whole was 16 per 1,000 births.

The Death Rate, Senile Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate showed no significant variation from the figures of recent years and compare favourably with the Scottish averages.

There were 41 deaths from Lung Cancer, the ratio of males to females being 35 to 6. This is an improvement on the figures for each of the three immediately preceding years when there were 45 lung cancer deaths.

The incidence of infectious diseases in the County remained generally low. There was again no case of diphtheria nor of poliomyelitis. Dunblane and district had, for the second year in succession, a substantial outbreak of Sonne Dysentery. The onset was abrupt, 78 cases being notified on 14th February. The disease spread rapidly during the ensuing month to affect approximately one-tenth of the Burgh's population including several food handlers. Detailed investigation failed to firmly determine the source of infection, but several water supplies in the area were under suspicion because of the proximity of their source to human habitation and to the public highway and because of the inadequacy or absence of chlorination or other sterilising procedure. A water supply which is consistently of satisfactory bacteriological standard and above suspicion should be made available to all parts of this area to eliminate this as a possible vehicle of spread. Some anxiety was felt too as to the adequacy of the sewage treatment plant to deal with the excreta of a community so highly infected. The outbreak was quickly brought under control, the last cases being notified on 14th March, exactly one month after the initial mass notification. Towards the end of the year five sporadic cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified from the Dunblane area, and many other cases of non-specific gastro-enteritis continued to be reported from the area, which is being kept under close observation.

Some further progress was made towards the eradication of tuberculosis. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring in-patient hospital care during the year was 38, the lowest on record. There was, for the first time in the past ten years, a substantial reduction in the number of registered cases of pulmonary tuberculosis from 358 in December, 1965, to 317 in December, 1966. There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with no deaths last year. This is the third lowest number of deaths on record from this cause. Seven cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with four last year when there was a record low. This year's figure is the

second lowest on record. The number of registered cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis fell from 71 in December, 1965 to 56 in December, 1966. There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, this being only the second death from this cause during the past nine years. The figures indicate generally encouraging trends though progress is slow.

A scheme was in operation during the year to exempt approved substantially handicapped drivers from parking restrictions within the County. Seventeen physically handicapped drivers resident in the County were issued with badges of identification to be displayed on their vehicles. This concession promotes independence in the handicapped and increases their usefulness with marked psychological benefit.

The Welfare Officer reports again shortage of accommodation for frail aged persons who do not require specialised medical and nursing care but who need more attention in a more sheltered environment than is available in existing Voluntary and Local Authority Homes. Planning of a new purpose-built Home in Scone is still in its early stages and it is hoped that this project will rapidly come to fruition to satisfy a long felt and urgent need. Local Authority residential accommodation for the aged continues to be fully occupied and waiting lists for admission increase in size.

During the year a chiropody service was introduced in Blair Atholl by local voluntary effort, the County Council agreeing to contribute towards the cost.

The Children's Officer draws attention to persistent difficulties in staff recruitment to the Council's Children's Home, Kippen House, Dunning. The isolated situation of the Home together with poor public transport services contribute largely towards these difficulties. The Home, capable of accommodating 32 children, had on average only 12.5 beds occupied daily during the year, but at times of higher than average occupancy, and particularly during school holidays, pressure on the staff was considerable. The position is being closely observed by the Children Committee.

I would express again my thanks to the Convenor and members of the Health, Welfare and Children Committees for their interest and encouragement during the year, and my deep appreciation of help received from colleagues in other Departments and from all members of the staff of this Department.

A. S. CALDWELL.

County Medical Officer.

PERTH: 31st July, 1967.

VITAL STATISTICS

1. GENERAL: The principal vital statistics for the year 1966 are shown below. The rates are after correction for transfers, and in the case of deaths, the rates after correction for age and sex are shown in brackets.

Principal Vital Statistics for 1966

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
a. Population	84,022	6,306	90,328
b. Total Births	1,252	109	1,361
Birth Rates	14.9	17.3	15.1
c. Total Deaths	1,174	93	1,267
Death Rates	14.0 (10.9)	14.7 (12.8)	14.0 (11.0)
d. Infant Mortality Rate	18	19	18

2. POPULATION: The estimated population for the Combined County shows a decrease of 1,360 during the year. The 1961 Census figure was 92,523, compared with 95,024 in 1951.

3. BIRTHS: The birth rate per thousand population for the Combined County was 15.1. The figures for previous years were 1965 - 16.2; 1964 - 16.2; 1963 - 15.9; 1962 - 15.6; and 1961 - 15.6. The figure for Scotland was 18.6 compared to 19.3 last year.

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is higher than that for the Landward area - Burghs 15.9; Landward 14.6.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were: Perth County 7.1%, Kinross County 5.6%, Combined County 6.8%, the figure for the Combined County being 7.0% last year. The figure for Scotland was 6.4%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 14 compared to 9 last year. The figure for Scotland was 16, compared to 18 last year.

4. DEATHS: The death rate for the Combined County was 11.0, compared to 10.6 for 1965, 10.8 for 1964, 11.4 for 1963 and 1962 and 11.2 for 1961. The figure for Scotland was 12.3.

Of the 1,267 deaths during 1966, 835 persons attained the age of 65 years and upwards, giving a Senile Death Rate of 73.8, compared to 73.6 for 1965, 72.0 for 1964, 71.5 for 1963 and 73.0 for 1962. 609 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (48.1% of the total deaths) and 240 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (18.9% of the total deaths).

Of the 935 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 430 (46%) were males and 505 (54%) were females. The figures for later ages were 75 years and upwards, males 255 (41.9%), females 354 (58%), and 85 years and upwards, males 83 (34.6%), females 157 (65.4%).

HEART DISEASE caused 461 deaths, giving a rate of 5.1 per thousand population. This compared with 5.2 for 1965, 4.9 for 1964, and 5.6 for 1963. 368 (79.8%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

Deaths from Coronary Thrombosis, 1966.

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	-	22	49	65	54	190
Females	-	-	4	16	35	48	103
Total	-	-	26	65	100	102	293

Coronary thrombosis is included in the cause of death in 293 (63.5%) of the cases, males 190 females 103. The age distribution of these deaths is shown above.

CANCER. Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 214 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.4 per thousand population, the same as last year. 134 (63%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 132 (61%) last year.

41 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 19% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 45 (21%) of the total cancer deaths last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 35 (35% of the male cancer deaths) were males, and 6 (5% of the female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below:

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, 1966.

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	-	2	13	16	4	35
Females	-	-	1	1	3	1	6
Total	-	-	3	14	19	5	41

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE. Cerebral haemorrhage accounted for 236 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.6, the same as last year. 203 (86%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards compared to 210 (87%) last year.

TUBERCULOSIS. Tuberculosis caused four deaths, giving a rate of 0.04 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.10 for 1962, 0.12 for 1963, 0.033 for 1964 and 0.01 for 1965, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.08, 0.07, 0.07 and 0.06 for the years 1962-66 respectively.

Three deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis and one death to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE. Respiratory disease (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 90 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.0 per thousand population compared to 0.90 for 1965. Bronchitis caused 37 deaths, of which 25 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 47 deaths, of which 3 occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 6 deaths.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 62, of which 4 were due to suicide, 25 to road accidents and 33 to other forms of violence, of which 18 were due to accidents in the home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. There was no death from causes related to pregnancy in 1966, the last death from this cause being in 1958.

INFANT MORTALITY. There were 24 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 17.9 per thousand births. The figure for last year was 16.8. The average for the area for the past five years is 19. The figure for Scotland is 23, the same as last year. 18 of the infant deaths during 1966 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neonatal death rate of 13 per thousand births.

Of the 24 deaths during the year, only 4 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 3, accident 1). The other 20 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 19 from these causes in 1965.

There were 19 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 14 per thousand total births including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 9.

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

Little progress has been made in the provision of new houses or improvements to existing houses, partly owing to Government restrictions on capital expenditure, but it is hoped that the following works will proceed shortly:

Fossoway	Provision of new house and clinic
Callander	Provision of house and clinic
Coupar Angus	Improvements to existing clinic

The position with regard to the supply of District Nurse/Midwives is still causing concern and at the end of the year there were two vacancies. Long term sickness absence has aggravated staffing difficulties and we are very grateful to several retired nurses who have returned to duty, and to the District Nurse/Midwives on the staff who have willingly undertaken extra duties. Without this help it would not have been possible to provide a comprehensive service.

Details of regulations whereby District Nurses employed on combined duties of District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor must hold the Health Visitor Certificate were explained in last year's Report, and during 1966 three nurses were released to take this qualification.

Our thanks are due to the District Nursing Associations for their continued interest in the Service and for their gifts which aid materially the welfare of the patients and nurses.

The information given below is in the form called for by the Scottish Home and Health Department. All the nursing services are carried out by the District Nurses and the figures are tabulated at the end of this report.

1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS: No clinics are held in the County, but County patients attend the clinics run by Perth Royal Infirmary and Stirling Royal Infirmary, in these Cities in conjunction with the Local Health Authorities. During 1966, 601 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at Perth Clinic, making 2,788 attendances. Figures for Stirling are not available.

(b) CHILD WELFARE CLINICS: All the Child Welfare work in the County is carried out by the District Nurses as Health Visitors, but during 1966, 17 County children from neighbouring districts made 46 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) DENTAL CARE: The Council do not provide dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, or pre-school children, but the District Nurses continue to do all they can to encourage expectant and nursing mothers to attend a private dentist, and at their child welfare visits, stress the need to take young children regularly to the dentist. According to reports by the District Nurses, it would appear that the majority of expectant and nursing mothers do in fact attend the dentist regularly at this time.

(d) MOTHER AND BABY HOMES: None are provided.

(e) DAY NURSERIES: None are provided.

(f) RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND CHILDREN'S HOMES: No homes are provided by the Authority

for this group, but all babies requiring residential accommodation are admitted to Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy, and during the year 48 babies were accomodated there.

(g) NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1948: At the end of the year the following registrations in respect of morning nurseries for children between the ages of 3 and 5 years were in operation.

Dunblane	14 children (continued from last year).
Scone	9 children (continued from last year).
Errol	6 children (granted during the year).
Pitlochry	40 children (granted during the year).

The registration in respect of a morning nursery in Crieff to take 20 children was cancelled at the request of the person conducting the nursery.

(h) FAMILY PLANNING: Advice is available to County cases at the Mothers' Welfare Clinic, Perth, and the Stirling Family Planning Clinic, both run by voluntary agencies with small grants from the County Council. During the year 1966, 95 County cases attended the Perth Clinic, and 23 old cases and 16 new cases made 61 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

(i) MELVILLE HOUSE: This organisation is largely supported by Local Authorities and during the year 11 cases (2 maternity, 4 family and 5 adoption) were dealt with.

(j) MARRIAGE GUIDANCE: During 1966 the Marriage Guidance Council continued to hold a weekly clinic at the Child Welfare Centre, 80 South Street, Perth. The total number of new cases handled by the Council was 35 compared to 26 last year. Of these 35 cases, 15 came from the County, compared with 9 last year.

In addition to counselling on Monday evenings at 80 South Street, Perth, clients can be seen at Kirk House, St. John's Street, on Wednesday afternoons. It is also possible for clients in Crieff and District to be seen in Crieff by special arrangement. Efforts have been made to improve publicity by the distribution of posters to the Nurse's Clinics and Doctor's Surgery waiting rooms.

Nationally greater stress is now being laid on the educational side of the movement and three counsellors have qualified as Education Counsellors. The Council can provide speakers on the work of Marriage Guidance and has 3 counsellors specially qualified to work with youth groups.

(k) PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP FAMILIES: On 1st October, 1964, Section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963 came into force, extending the powers and duties of Local Authorities to promote the welfare of children by making available advice, guidance and assistance in kind or cash. The additional powers have been effective in restoring children to the care of their parents and in some cases in preventing the need for taking children into care. For details, reference should be made to the Children's Officer's section of this report.

(l) WELFARE FOODS: The joint arrangements with Perth City with a central welfare foods department located at the Office of the City Medical Officer of Health has continued to work satisfactorily. Local distribution in the County is largely in the hands of the District Nurses.

Some indication of the extent of the work involved in distribution and in record keeping can be gained from the figures of sales of welfare foods. During the year ending 31/3/67, the County centres issued 14,979 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,869 bottles of cod liver oil, 1,066 packets of vitamin

tablets and 21, 596 bottles of orange juice.

2. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1, 347. Of these, 213 births occurred at home and 1, 134 in hospitals, including private maternity homes. 18 still births occurred in hospitals and 2 in domiciliary practice.

74 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these, 13 babies died within 28 days of birth. 9 premature live births occurred at home or in private maternity homes, 5 being transferred to hospital. 10 premature still-births occurred in hospital and one at home.

Of the 207 confinements occurring at home, a doctor had been booked in 206. In 1 case a doctor had not been engaged, nor had the District Nurse been informed of the impending confinement.

All the District Nurses are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and apparatus is available in every district.

Trilene is not available, but the Council have agreed that as gas and air machines become obsolete, they will be replaced by trilene apparatus and allocated to District Nurses who have been trained in its use whilst in hospital.

3. HEALTH VISITING.

A total of 39, 831 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these 5, 323 were paid to 942 expectant mothers. 7, 456 visits were paid to 1, 355 children born in 1966, 8, 730 visits were paid to 1, 413 children born in 1965 and 11, 343 visits were paid to 4, 562 children born in 1961-64.

2, 900 visits were paid to 314 tuberculosis households.

891 visits were paid to 464 persons because they were aged 65 and over, and for no other reason. 98 of these visits were paid to 74 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

1, 045 visits were paid to 56 persons on mental health grounds, all being at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

513 visits were paid to 386 cases following discharge from hospital, 73 of these visits being paid to 69 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

4. HOME NURSING.

A total of 79, 483 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 3, 788 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but of the total visits, 56, 615 were paid to a total of 1, 996 elderly persons over the age of 65. No special arrangements were made for nursing sick children, which is undertaken as part of the general arrangements for home nursing, 2, 152 nursing visits being paid during the year to 295 children aged under 5 years.

All the nursing visits made to old people must have helped considerably to relieve the pressure on hospital beds, but it was not possible to give figures of the number of cases in which home care was provided for patients who might otherwise have had to be admitted to hospital. It is perhaps significant, however, that 81% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to

79% last year, and that 388 of the 935 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (42%) occurred at home, compared to 46% last year.

5. DOMESTIC HELP.

This service continues to play an important part in the efforts made to enable many old people to continue living in their own homes in familiar surroundings, who would otherwise require admission to an Eventide Home or Hospital. It also permits of the earlier discharge home of old people from hospital, thereby giving an increased turnover of hospital beds.

During the year 118 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme, and 203 households were assisted, made up as follows:

Chronic sick 27; mentally disordered 2; maternity 2; old persons no longer able to manage alone 165; and miscellaneous 7.

6. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The number of successful primary vaccinations during the year was 1,606, and in addition 192 were successfully revaccinated. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/66 9% of children born in 1966 have been vaccinated. In addition 45% of those born in 1965 and 84% of other pre-school children had been vaccinated. Records of school medical examinations show that 81% of all children examined during the year ending 31/7/66 had been vaccinated (entrants 85%, 1956 group, 89%, 1952 group, 85%, 1949 group 80%.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS: During the year 1,269 children were notified as having been immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, using the combined prophylactic which was the only one issued by the County Health Department during the year. In addition, 2,091 children of school age received a boosting dose of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic, and 189 children received booster doses of pertussis/diphtheria/tetanus.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS: The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1966 and the following table shows the number vaccinated during the year.

	No. vaccinated with 2 injections of Salk vaccine	No. given 3 doses of Sabin vaccine
Born 1966	-	246
Born 1965	-	749
Born 1964	-	105
Born 1963	-	28
Born 1962	-	22
Born 1961	-	18
Born 1964-60	-	29
Born 1933-42	-	11
Others	-	11

For pre-school children and adults, three doses of Sabin vaccine or three injections of Salk vaccine are considered to give adequate protection, but school children receive a booster dose. At the end of 1966, 42,561 persons in the County were considered to be adequately protected, this figure including 74% of the pre-school children in the area.

GENERAL: In this area, the general arrangement is that primary inoculations for smallpox, diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and poliomyelitis are undertaken by the General Practitioners and booster doses during school life are given at school medical inspections by Local Authority staff. All inoculations carried out by General Practitioners should be notified to the County Health Department so that records may be compiled for the Scottish Home and Health Department. Unfortunately it would appear that not all doctors are completing these records so that the figures submitted to the Scottish Home and Health Department do not give a true picture of the position in this area, and I would again appeal to all General Practitioners to submit records of all inoculations and thus enable us to have a true picture of the immunisation state of the community.

PROPAGANDA: The excellent response to all forms of inoculation in this area is mainly due to the efforts of the District Nurses in collaboration with the family doctors who continue to urge parents to have their children protected. So far as can be ascertained, very few parents fail to take this advice. Figures are abstracted from nurses' records and the summarised results detailed for each district are issued both to District Nurses and to Family Doctors in the area. No other forms of propaganda are employed in these schemes.

7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE.

(a) TUBERCULOSIS: In this area we are very fortunate in that the Hospital and Local Authority services are very closely integrated, working virtually as a unified team, and we are now seeing definite results of all the work done in previous years. Much of the immediate preventive work, e.g. examination of contacts, is done by the Area Chest Physician on behalf of the County Council, but the Council staff operate directly a scheme for the tuberculin testing and where necessary the B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers, and details of these are given in Appendix III.

A table showing the number of confirmed cases of tuberculosis is given on the following page.

The number of new respiratory cases this year shows a decrease of 4 over last year's figure. There were 317 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/66, as against 358 in 1965. 38 cases received hospital care, compared to 39 last year, and there was no delay in admission. There were 3 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis compared to none last year. There were 7 new non-respiratory cases, an increase of 3 over last year's figure. There was one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis, the same figure as last year.

113 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time and 295 contacts previously examined had follow-up examination, an average of 13 contacts per confirmed case. Active disease was found in ten contacts.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 122 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these, 98 were found to be tuberculin negative and all were successfully vaccinated. These figures do not include the group of school leavers who are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 14 cases, and as usual sputum containers and disinfectants were supplied where required.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	Average 1961-65	1966
New Confirmed cases:								
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	44	47	32
Non-respiratory	54	57	53	27	22	25	11	7
Cases on list at 31st Dec.:								
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	475	384	317
Non-respiratory	163	222	203	161	120	107	81	56
No. of cases receiving Institutional treatment	115	119	139	123	136*	85*	47*	38*
DEATHS:								
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	5	5	3
Non-respiratory	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	1

* - Respiratory cases only.

(b) B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN: In applying the scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which is the function of the Joint County Council as Local Health Authority, it has been found convenient as far as school children are concerned to operate the scheme on a joint basis with Perth City within the framework of the School Health Service. It is therefore also more convenient to report on the basis of the school session rather than the calendar year.

B.C.G. vaccination was introduced during session 1953-54 so that this Report for the year ending 31st July, 1966 covers the thirteenth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceeding the fourteenth birthday, in order to ensure sufficient time for follow-up before leaving school; these children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination, those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray and examined by the Chest Physician where the positive result is marked or given a chest X-ray by the Mass Radiography Unit. The facilities available have been offered to the private schools in the area and all have accepted.

The detailed results for the year are shown in Appendix III. The overall acceptance rate was 94% (City 96%, County 92%). 1,528 children were tuberculin tested (City 590, County 938) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 8% (City 3%, County 13%), compared with 5% (City 3%, County 7%) for the year 1964-65.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 17,868 children have been vaccinated, and so far none of these young people is known to have developed tuberculosis so that it would appear that the scheme is giving very adequate protection to those young people during their adolescent years.

(c) MASS RADIOGRAPHY: The demand for the services of the Mass Radiography Unit in this area have decreased considerably, due to (a) the reduction in the number of children showing positive Mantoux tests, increased facilities at the Area Chest Clinic and the regulations whereby teaching staffs are now X-rayed only every three years. Discussions have been taking place during the year as to the future provision of mass radiography services, and it is anticipated that the Unit centred in Dundee will be discontinued and this area will be served from Aberdeen and Edinburgh and Glasgow. While demands for Unit time are decreasing, it will be necessary to ensure that sufficient time is available to meet the needs of the County and the position will be kept under observation.

(d) SCHOOL CHILDREN: Of the children found to have a positive tuberculin test, all Perth City children and the County children with a strongly positive result were referred direct to the Area Chest Physician who carried out a full investigation. In none of these cases was tuberculous disease found, but they will be kept under yearly review during adolescence. The remaining children with positive tuberculin tests were X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit. 109 County children were thus examined (69 boys and 40 girls) and one was recalled for large film, but no tuberculous disease was found.

(e) SCHOOL STAFFS: School staffs are now X-rayed every three years.

(f) OTHERS: Facilities for X-ray were offered to the staff of Messrs. Jute Industries Ltd., Stanley, the staff and students at Scone Aerodrome, staffs at Kilgraston, Trinity College and Rannoch Private Schools and staffs at Cuil-an-Daraich and Strathearn Old People's Homes. Altogether 615 persons were X-rayed under this scheme (386 males and 229 females) and 5 were recalled for large film (4 males and 1 female)

(g) PUBLIC SESSIONS: Public sessions were held at seven centres, viz: Bridge of Earn, Blairgowrie, Pitlochry, Coupar Angus, Methven, Thornhill and Kinloch Rannoch. The same means of publicity which had proved so successful in previous years was again employed and we are indebted to local

Councils, Headteachers of local schools, Ministers and others who helped in advertising the sessions. A leaflet was delivered by local school children to every household in the area, and publicity was also given to the visit by the display of posters and by advertisements in the press. The response from the public was very good and our thanks are due to all who contributed to the success of the scheme, including members of local branches of the British Red Cross for their invaluable help at the sessions.

The results were as follows:

	No. attending for X-ray			No. recalled for <u>large film</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Blairgowrie	212	338	550	6
Kinloch Rannoch	67	66	133	-
Pitlochry	141	202	343	1
Coupar Angus	124	182	306	-
Methven	23	43	66	-
Thornhill	34	47	81	-
Bridge of Earn	44	74	118	1

(h) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS: Nothing new is available to supplement the information given in previous reports.

(i) CHIROPODY: The Red Cross Society, the majority of the Local Old People's Welfare Committees and several of the former District Nursing Associations, continue to provide a much appreciated Chiropody Service for old people, the County Council contributing towards the cost and making available, where necessary, the District Nurse Clinics for the service.

Chiropody services are now available at the following centres:-

Aberfeldy	Callander	Kenmore
Abernethy	Comrie	Kinross
Almondbank	Coupar Angus	Logierait
Alyth	Crieff	Longforgan
Auchtergaven	Doune	Luncarty
Auchterarder	Dunblane	Methven
Birnam and Dunkeld	Errol	Milnathort
Blackford	East Carse	Pitlochry
Blair Atholl	Fortingall	Rannoch & Foss
Blairgowrie and Rattray	Glencarse	Stanley
Blairingone	Glendevon	Scone
Braco	Glenfarg	Vale of Teith
Bridge of Earn	Invergowrie	

It is hoped that arrangements for the service to be extended to include Aberfoyle and Thornhill will be completed in the near future.

(j) PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS: During the year there were 18 deaths caused by accidents in the home, the same figure as last year. There is no local Home Safety Committee in the area, but propaganda through the Health and Education staffs is used. The District Nurses acting in their capacity as Health Visitors try during their visits to homes to impress on parents and old people the need for care in guarding against accident from fire, scalding, tripping over loose rugs, etc. and these hazards are also mentioned in health talks to local organisations.

(k) SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER: There are no new developments regarding the Smoking and Lung Cancer campaigns.

(l) EARLY ASCERTAINMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION: This matter is dealt with in the separate School Health Service Report.

(m) HEALTH EDUCATION: The usual short talks and demonstrations on Health Topics were given during the year by the District Nurses to women's organisations, mostly W.R.I. and Woman's Guild meetings, the total number being 81 talks and 63 demonstrations. Four talks were given at meetings of adult organisations by a member of the medical staff of the Department, and two talks were given to adult organisations by the Medical Lecturer of the Scottish Council of Health Education.

The Council's Lecturer also visited the area for a week from 24th to 28th October, giving talks to school children in ten schools. These talks were given to children in the Primary V to VII and secondary school age group and the visits of the Medical Lecturer were much appreciated by the Headmasters.

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1966, the number of confirmed cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Medical Officer whether by notification or otherwise was as follows,

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	7
Diphtheria	-	Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	352	Puerperal Fever	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Erysipelas	5	Scarlet Fever	20
Food Poisoning	1	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	32
Acute Infective Jaundice	-	Tuberculosis - non-pulmonary	-
Malaria	1	Typhoid Fever	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute influenzal	1	Whooping Cough	16
Pneumonia, acute primary	-		

The general level of incidence of infectious disease remained low.

No case of diphtheria occurred and apart from one case which was infected from outwith the area, no case has occurred in this County for seventeen years. No case of poliomyelitis has occurred since 1962.

There were 352 cases of dysentery, compared to 96 last year. The major outbreak was in the Dunblane area where, it will be recalled, there was a sharp outbreak involving 53 cases, mainly in school children, last year. In February and March of this year a further outbreak occurred in Dunblane, and 319 cases were notified. On this occasion, the cases occurred at all ages. The outbreak started on 14th February, 78 cases being notified on that day. The number of cases rapidly increased, suggesting possible contamination of food or water supplies by a worker in these trades. Detailed investigations of the cases were carried out as they were notified in an endeavour to find some common causal factor. The infected households, however, had various milk suppliers, patronised different butchers, bakers, etc. and even had different water supplies, some being on the Loch Turret supply. The investigation revealed no common source of infection. The water supplies, milk supplies and other foodstuffs were submitted for bacteriological analysis but all specimens were negative, so that in spite of intensive efforts, it was not possible to find the source of this outbreak. Five further cases of sonne dysentery

occurred in Dunblane towards the end of the year. Sickness and diarrhoea continues to be reported in the district but specimens sent for bacteriological examination prove negative for Sh. Sonnei and other Pathogens. The position is being kept under close observation.

There were two small outbreaks in a mental deficiency hospital in the area, the first occurring in February and involving four cases, and the second in September when fifteen cases were notified, but again it was not possible to find the source of infection.

The other fourteen cases of sonne dysentery involved families and individuals scattered throughout the County and although investigations were carried out in each case, sources of infection could not be discovered.

All the cases were of a fairly mild nature and responded to treatment.

There was only one case of food poisoning which occurred in a boy who had been working with calves, a number of which had a salmonella infection.

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers. The incidence of pneumonia, scarlet fever and whooping cough remained at about the usual level.

9. VENEREAL DISEASE.

The figures for new cases from this area in attendance at the clinics at Perth and Stirling are shown below:

	<u>Perth</u>	<u>Stirling</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Syphilis	2	-	2
(b) Gonorrhoea	27	3	30
(c) Other Venereal Conditions	59	4	63
	88	7	95
(d) Non-venereal conditions	20	2	22
	108	9	117

The figures for last year were Perth 78, Stirling 24, Total 102.

10. MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Officers were called upon to take action for the compulsory removal of two patients to hospital in the course of the year, and arranged for the informal admission of five patients.

At the end of the year there were five female mental defectives under statutory guardianship and the number of supervisory visits paid to these patients during the year 46. The number of mental defectives not under statutory guardianship but receiving regular visits was 168 and the number of visits made 403. There were no mentally ill patients under statutory guardianship but 120 patients are receiving regular supervisory visits, the number of visits made in the course of the year being 1,476.

The Perth Mental Clinic continued to be used extensively.

The Senior Occupational Centre at Blairgowrie continued to function satisfactorily. Following the opening of a similar Centre by Perth Town Council, three pupils from Perth were withdrawn, but additional

admissions from the West Carse and Methven areas brought the number of pupils attending the Centre at the end of the year up to 10 females and 12 males, inclusive of one pupil from Angus.

The Council was also responsible for 1 pupil from Kinross in the Senior Occupational Centre of Fife County Council at Rosyth.

At the end of the year there were 23 mentally handicapped persons on the register considered suitable for a Senior Occupational Centre, but for whom no suitable facilities were available.

The Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children opened a short stay Home for males 16 years of age and over at Viewpark, Alyth, in April.

11. ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE.

This Regional Hospital Board Service continues to function within the framework of the County Health Department with advantage to all concerned. The table on the following page shows the work done during the year.

12. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

During the year the only registration in this area was that in respect of the Nursing Home at Crieff, which takes medical cases only.

SCHOOL HEALTH

A separate report for the year ending 31st July, 1966 has already been issued.

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

	Pre-School		School		TOTAL
	City	County	City	County	
Attendance at Surgeon's Clinics	396	643	531	1206	2776
Cases under Treatment	55	84	162	341	642
Cases under Observation	459	859	465	554	2337
Number of Treatments	639	921	2234	2312	6106
New Cases during year	117	191	124	279	711
Discharges during year	74	174	111	216	575
Admissions to Bridge of Earn Hospital	15	16	55	68	154

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

The residential accommodation continued to be fully occupied and the waiting lists for admission maintained. The opening of the Council's small Eventide Home, Abbotsford, Dunblane, towards the end of the year provided a welcome if small easing of the demands on accommodation. Little progress has been made towards proceeding with the proposed Home for the frail ambulant at Scone, and dependence on Perth Town Council to provide accommodation for this class of old person in their Welfare Home, Rosslyn House, continues, the number accommodated being 12 at the end of the year, an increase of 4 over the previous year.

Major improvements carried out during the year included the provision of a new washing machine and hydro-extractor, also cupboard space in the laundry and a greenhouse at Cuil-an-Daraich Home. Improved cooking facilities were provided at St. John's Mount, Dunblane, and the modernisation of the kitchen premises to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations was in progress at this Home at the end of the year.

Admissions and discharges to the Council's Welfare Homes were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn Home</u>	<u>Cuil-an- Daraich</u>	<u>Cottage Home</u>	<u>St. John's Mount</u>	<u>Abbotsford</u>
In residence at 31/12/65	27	32	8	7	-
Admissions during year	11	18	8	2	8
Discharges during year	14	19	8	2	-
In residence at 31/12/66	24	31	8	7	8

VOLUNTARY EVENTIDE HOMES

Advantage continued to be taken of the accommodation available in the Eventide Homes in Perthshire run by Voluntary Organisations also several outwith the area, the Council assisting with the cost of maintenance of residents unable to meet the standard charge in full.

These Homes and the number of residents in each towards whose maintenance payment was made during the year were as follows:-

Church of Scotland Homes	
Belmont Castle, Meikle	9
Inglewood, Alloa	2
Kinloch House, Collessie	1
Blair House, Trossachs	2
Inverreck, Dunoon	1
Watson House, Gargunnoch	3
Chequers, Pitlochry	5
Campbell-Johnstone Home, Crieff	1
Hope Park Home, Blairgowrie	11
Mailler Home of Rest, Auchterarder	6
Whitelaw Home, Auchterarder	5
Richmond House, Crieff	16

Robert Douglas Memorial Home, Scone	7
Ault Wharrie, Dunblane	2
Dalgleish Hostel for Blind Women, Dundee	1
Cidhmore Eventide Home, Dundee	2
Peacehaven Home, Lundin Links	1
William Simpson Home, Plean	1

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The temporary accommodation at Strathearn Home was used to accommodate two families - husband and wife on one occasion, and a mother and two children on the other. The accommodation was unoccupied at the end of the year.

HOSPITAL CARE

On behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board accommodation continued to be provided in Strathearn Home and Cuil-an-Daraich for long term sick patients.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn Home</u>	<u>Cuil-an-Daraich</u>
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/65	32	16
Admissions during year	18	9
Discharges and deaths during year	18	6
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/66	32	19

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The number of fully constituted Local Old People's Welfare Committees operating throughout the area remained unchanged at 12. In addition there are a considerable number of other voluntary organisations, such as the Red Cross Society and former District Nursing Associations taking an active part in the welfare of the aged in the two Counties. Such activities include chiropody and meals services, visiting services and clubs to combat loneliness, advisory services to ensure that the various forms of assistance, both statutory and voluntary are made known to those who can benefit from such help and outings and entertainments. There are now 8 Committees operating a Meals Service, the addition since last year being at Milnathort where those participating meet and dine together. At the other centres, Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Braco, Crieff, Dunblane, Logierait, the meals are delivered to the homes of the participants.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(a) BLIND: The Perthshire and Kinross-shire Society for the Blind continues to act as agents for the Council in carrying out certain of their statutory duties in relation to the blind and the partially sighted. During the year 25 persons were certified blind and registered for the first time. The number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 142. Details are as under:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 to 15 years	4
16 to 20 years	4
21 to 39 years	7
40 to 59 years	25

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
60 to 69 years	26
Over 70 years	76

Classification of Blind Children aged 2 - 15 years:-

At School	1
Not at school - additionally handicapped	3

Employment, etc., of Blind Persons 16 years and over:-

In sheltered employment -	
Workshops for the Blind	9
In other employment	3
Unemployed	6
Not available for employment -	
housewives, retired persons, etc.	102
Not capable of work	18

(b) PARTIALLY SIGHTED: The number of persons on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons at the end of the year was 30.

(c) DEAF AND DUMB: The Dundee Mission for the Deaf and Dumb continued to carry out on behalf of the Council their duties in relation to the welfare of the deaf and dumb. There were 12 persons on the Register at the end of the year.

(d) OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS: There were 36 males and 43 females on the Register of Physically Handicapped Persons at the end of the year, the number of welfare visits made throughout the year to those living at home being 183.

During the year the Council was responsible for the maintenance of 11 persons in Homes for the Handicapped, as follows:- Anton House Training Home for Girls 1; Red Cross House, Large 3; Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir 3; Chalfont Colony for Epileptics 1; Ampthill Cheshire Home, Bedford 1; Westlands Hostel, Paisley 1; Todhill Form Hostel, Kilwinning 1.

The scheme for the training of the home-bound based on Anton House, Broughty Ferry. and under which severely disabled persons are visited by a teacher in their own homes and taught occupational and diversional therapy continued to operate successfully, there being 16 handicapped in this area being trained or supervised at the end of the year.

In the course of the year various aids, such as walking aids, bath-seats and fittings were given out on loan, and structural alterations to dwellings carried out such as the provision of ramps for wheel chairs, hand-rails and replacement of swing doors with sliding doors particularly at the entrance to bathrooms. Four handicapped persons were helped financially to have a holiday arranged through Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN URGENT NEED OF CARE

There were no cases necessitating the use of compulsory powers of removal to Homes or Hospitals during the year.

CARE OF PROPERTY OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, etc.

Arrangements were made for the protection of moveable property of three persons admitted to Homes

and Hospitals during the year. Including property taken into care in previous years, protection was given in 30 cases. At the end of the year the number was 24.

BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

Arrangements were made for the burial of 15 deceased persons where there were no relatives or others who could do so or where there were insufficient funds to meet the cost.

REGISTRATION OF HOMES FOR THE AGED AND FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Two new Homes were registered during the year, one a Church of Scotland Eventide Home, Chequers, Pitlochry, and the other a Home for mentally handicapped adults, Viewpard, Alyth, opened by the Scottish Association for Mentally Handicapped Children. Of the 16 Homes on the Register at the end of the year, 14 were run by voluntary organisations and two by private individuals.

CHILDREN

Mr. F.H.J. Earnshaw - Children's Officer

1. CHILDREN ACT

Number of children in care as at 31/12/1966:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in care as at 1/1/1966	62	57	119
Children received into care during 1966	62	49	111
	124	106	230
Children discharged from care during 1966	58	54	112
Children in care as at 31/12/66	66	52	118

Details are as follows:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boarded-out with relatives	4	8	12
Boarded-out with strangers	33	29	62
Kippen House, Dunning	9	1	10
Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy	6	3	9
Nazareth House, Aberdeen	3	2	5
Cathkin House, Rutherglen	-	1	1
Woodielea Hospital, Lenzie	1	-	1
Strathmartine Hospital, Dundee	1	3	4
Glebe School, Scone	4	-	4
Sauchie Nursery, Stirling	1	-	1
Working, and under Supervision	4	5	9
	66	52	118

Reasons for remaining in care as at 31/12/1966:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No parent or guardian	1	6	7
Parents separated	-	1	1
Abandoned or lost	1	-	1
Parent(s) in desertion	9	6	15
Illness of parent or guardian	4	5	9
Homeless	-	3	3
Unsuitable home conditions	4	1	5
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	34	17	51
Committed to care by Court	4	5	9
Mother dead - father unable to make provision	6	7	13
Parent committed to Prison	3	1	4
	66	52	118

Age groups of children in care as at 31/12/1966:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aged under 2 years	8	4	12
Aged 2 years but not of compulsory school age	10	10	20
Of compulsory school age	40	30	70
Over compulsory school age	8	8	16
	<u>66</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>118</u>

Reasons for movement into care during year ended 31/12/1966:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parent(s) in desertion	4	4	8
Illness of parent or guardian	11	8	19
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	14	12	26
Confinements	19	11	30
Homeless	2	1	3
Eviction	3	3	6
Parents separated	1	3	4
Parent committed to Prison	3	1	4
Mother dead - father unable to provide	3	2	5
Orphaned	-	3	3
Unsatisfactory home conditions	1	1	2
Pending vacancy in Probation Hostel	1	-	1
	<u>62</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>111</u>

Reasons for discharge from care during year ended 31/12/1966:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Returned to care of parents	47	37	84
Adopted	7	11	18
Attained 18 years of age	3	4	7
Died	-	1	1
Committed to an Approved School	1	1	2
	<u>58</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>112</u>

No children were committed to the care of the Council in terms of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, during the year.

2. KIPPEN HOUSE, DUNNING.

(a) STAFF: Staffing has continued to be very difficult and it has not been possible to appoint either an Assistant Matron or a Housemother. This has placed a heavy burden on the Matron and has meant long periods of duty without a break. Efforts to engage even part-time staff were unsuccessful. Fortunately, during the Summer months, students were engaged as Children's Helpers, and this helped to relieve the burden on the resident staff, as well as enabling them to have their annual holidays. There seem little prospects of any improvement in the present serious staffing problem.

(b) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES: Social events during the year continued to be varied and many. Crieff Round Tablers continue to befriend the children in Kippen House and again at the Christmas Party they

provided the entertainment, much to the amusement of the children and adults alike. The "Tablers" also entertained the children and staff to a visit to Dundee to see the film "The Sound of Music".

Special outings and parties were provided by staff of the Royal Naval Stores, Almondbank; and the Perth and District Branch of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen Social Club. The staff of Messrs. Todd & Duncan again provided many gifts at Christmas and throughout the year, as did a number of other firms and organisations.

The "Circus" at the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, and the "Tatoo" at Edinburgh Castle were two very special outings and both provided most enjoyable entertainment.

The annual outing to Arbroath again was most successful and enjoyable. Much of the success was due to the generous hospitality provided by Arbroath Town Council and officials.

Three boys spent a fortnight at a Summer camp at West Kilbride, in company with other children where they made many new friends with whom they still keep in contact.

Edinburgh Zoo is usually a first choice of the children and this year's visit was as popular as ever.

(c) GENERAL: The number of children admitted during the year was 57 which was 17 more than the previous year. The average daily number was 12.5, which is an increase of 4.5 over the previous year. The average number continues to remain at a fairly low figure considering the number that the Home can accommodate and it now seems clear that Kippen House is too large for the purpose it serves.

				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Home as at 1/1/1966	..	..	..	6	3	9
Children admitted during year	..	..	..	42	15	57
				48	18	66
Children discharged during year	..	..	..	34	17	51
Children in Home as at 31/12/1966	..	..	..	14	1	15

3. NURSERY ACCOMMODATION

During the year, 36 children were admitted to Pitversie Nursery, which is 2 above the figure for the previous year. The average daily number of children accommodated in the Nursery during the year was 10.

				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Nursery as at 1/1/1966	..	..	..	8	4	12
Children admitted during year	..	..	..	20	16	36
				28	20	48
Children discharged during year	..	..	..	22	17	39
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/1966	..	..	..	6	3	9

4. CARE OF OLDER CHILDREN

The number of children over school age but still in care at the end of the year was 16. This is 9 more than the previous year. 7 young persons were discharged from care on attaining the age of 18 years, or on the completion of an apprenticeship. One lad, who has been a patient in Strathmartine

Hospital since an early age, is never likely to be fit to follow any occupation and will, in fact, remain a patient in Strathmartine. Another young lad, who has been certified blind, has been accepted for training at Hethersett Centre for Blind Adolescents, Reigate, Surrey. This is one of the very few Centres in Great Britain where a blind person, with other disabilities, can be accepted for training. It is hoped that this opportunity will be the means of enabling this young lad to be, to some extent, self-supporting and independent. As in the past, often with the help of the Youth Employment Officer, it has been possible to place young persons in employment suitable to their capabilities. The following table gives details of the 16 young persons concerned:-

						<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Factory Worker	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Outdoor Worker	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Royal Navy	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Army Boys' Service		..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Hotel Page Boy	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Blind Person, Trainee		..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Unemployable (mentally defective)	..		..	..	..	1	-	1
Hotel Waitress	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
Grocer's Shop Assistant		..	..	..	..	-	3	3
						8	8	16

5. ADOPTION

Fortunately, there are still many couples anxious to adopt a family and possibly this is the best solution to the problem of the illegitimate child. Whether this trend will continue is difficult to fore-tell, particularly since illegitimacy is very much on the increase all over the Country.

During the year, 24 children were placed for adoption and, of these 14 Adoption Orders have been granted.

31 notifications under the Adoption Act, 1958 were received, 41 were supervised during the probationary period. 31 Adoption Orders were granted.

6. CHILDREN ACT, 1958

6 notifications were received during the year and 7 on the Register were supervised. Home conditions and the standard of care were found to be satisfactory.

7. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963

Details of the number of families and children dealt with during the year are as follows:-

	<u>No. of families involved</u>	<u>No. of children involved</u>
(a) case-work by the local authority <u>not</u> involving reception into or committal to care	33	105
(b) case-work by the local authority associated with reception into, or committal to, care	8	23
(c) case-work resulting in, or directed to, the return to parent or relative of children already in care	3	8
(d) Financial assistance	1	2

	<u>No. of families involved</u>	<u>No. of children involved</u>
(e) Other material assistance	3	25
(f) Preventive case-work by a voluntary organisation	28	125
(g) Assistance from local charitable sources	1	3

Fortunately, it has not been necessary to incur much expense under this Act in order to prevent a breakdown in family life. The general economic position of the Country is however beginning to be felt in various parts of the County and there may well be an increase in the need for assistance under this Act. Preventive work is very time-consuming and often there is very little or nothing to show for just what has been done or time spent in just keeping a family together. There are also dangers to be guarded against, such as the hard core of people who are aware of the loopholes in legislation which enables them to lean more and more on the Welfare State; parents who appear to be quite irresponsible towards the well-being of their family, and who use the possible neglect and suffering of their own children towards their own benefit. This, if not watched for carefully, could snowball into a very serious problem and already there are signs of this in some of the industrial areas of Scotland.

8. GENERAL

The publication, late in the year, of the Government's White Paper, namely "Social Work in the Community" has caused quite a stir amongst various local authority Departments and voluntary organisations. The sweeping changes in the Social Work structure envisaged are, at first glance, drastic but, after taking a long look, it is clear that the changes will quite definitely come sooner or later and the Government feel that it should be sooner rather than later. The changes may be phased but this is doubtful. The only reason for phasing would be to give local authorities an opportunity of getting organised, particularly in regard to staffing. In addition it is felt that any new Social Work structure should be postponed until the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Re-organisation of Local Government had been announced but the Government feel that action resulting from the review should be compatible with the present organisation of local government and must also be capable of adjustment to fit into the future pattern. But "Why the hurry?"; what is to be gained by rushing through legislation? This was done in 1948 and the excuse for the many omissions in the Children Act was that it "was hurried through Parliament".

Whatever the outcome, it does appear to be intended that the new Social Work Department will be fully comprehensive, assuming responsibility for the personal problems of the family as a whole, and embodying those parts of the Social Services defined as personal rather than general. The emphasis is on the "family" and, while it is considered that it is the family who will benefit from an all-embodying Service, it is also becoming more and more apparent that family life in this Country is slowly losing its independence, by so much reliance on the Social Service.

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1966

County Sanitary Department,
28 Glasgow Road,
Perth.

March, 1967.

To:

The Scottish Home and Health Department,
The Joint County Council of the Combined County
of Perth and Kinross and the County Council
of the County of Perth.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1966 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Health and Welfare Services Circular No. 4/1967.

The volume of work covered in the Report would not have been possible without the full support which I received from my staff and I should like to record my appreciation of this. I also wish to thank the members of the County Council and other officials for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. DUNLOP, M.R. San. A., M. Inst. P.C.

County Sanitary Inspector.

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FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD SAMPLING

206 formal and 292 informal food samples were taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst. In addition, 1,024 samples of spirits were tested in licensed premises by means of a Sykes Hydrometer.

As a result of the samples taken, 17 reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and a number of warning letters were issued. The reports sent to the Fiscal related to 4 samples of milk, 7 samples of mince, 1 sample of sausages, 2 samples of whisky, 1 sample of rum, 1 sample of gin and 1 sample of vodka.

MILK

Antibiotics in Milk

57 samples were sent to the Public Analyst to be tested for the presence of antibiotics. Only one sample was found to contain penicillin. The amount was 0.03 international units per ml. and the case was reported to the Procurator Fiscal. A plea of 'guilty' was tendered and a fine of £5 was imposed.

The one sample failure represents less than 2% of the samples taken and compares very favourably with the corresponding figures of 24% and 5% respectively for 1964 and 1965.

Hypochlorites in Milk

All samples of milk tested by the Public Analyst for penicillin were also tested for the presence of hypochlorites. None of the 57 samples taken was found to contain hypochlorites.

Water in Milk

One informal sample taken during a routine sampling visit by one of the Milk Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for testing, was reported by him to contain added water. A formal sample taken a few days later was found to be satisfactory.

Milk Samples Deficient in Solids-not-Fat

Six formal samples taken during the year were found to be deficient in solids-not-fat. In all cases the Analyst reported that the milk had not been affected by adulteration or abstraction. Letters were sent to the producers advising them to seek the advice of the Agricultural College.

The results of the samples were as follows:

FatS. N. F.Deficiency

1.	3.80%	8.35%	1.77%
2.	3.95%	8.46%	0.47%
3.	3.80%	8.29%	2.27%
4.	4.50%	8.29%	2.27%
5.	3.35%	8.37%	1.53%
6.	3.20%	8.41%	1.06%

DESIGNATED MILK

Two formal samples of "Premium" milk taken during the year from the same producer were found to be deficient in milk fat and thus in contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act. The results were as follows:-

	<u>Fat</u>	<u>S. N. F.</u>	<u>Deficiency</u>
1st sample	3.35%	8.73%	4.28%
2nd sample	3.39%	8.76%	3.1%

As this producer was not the holder of a "Premium" Licence, he was also in contravention of Section 3(1) of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. The producer pled 'guilty' to the charges under the Milk and Dairies Act and was admonished. A plea of 'not guilty' to the major charges under the Food and Drugs Act was accepted by the Fiscal.

A similar case to the above was taken under the Milk and Dairies Act against the owner of a milk-vending machine. A sample taken from this machine had "Certified Milk" marked on the carton whereas the owner held a Licence to sell only "Standard" milk. When the case called in Court, the owner pled 'guilty' and was admonished.

Milk Improperly Pasteurised

One formal sample of "Pasteurised" milk taken during the year was reported by the Analyst as not having been pasteurised within the definition of the term given in Schedule 3 of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965. He further stated that the milk, when submitted to a phosphatase test, gave a reading exceeding 42 micrograms of p-nitrophenol per millilitre of milk whereas pasteurised milk should give a reading not exceeding 10 micrograms of p-nitrophenol per millilitre of milk.

A report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the accused was fined £10.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD**Mince and Sausages**

Eight butchers were fined for selling sausages or mince containing preservatives outwith the permitted period, an excess of preservatives or prohibited preservatives.

The prosecutions in connection with preservatives were as follows:-

1. Mince	80 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide	Fined £4.
2. Mince	130 p.p.m. Ascorbic Acid	Fined £6.
3. Mince	200 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide	Fined £5.
4. Mince	170 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide	Fined £5.
5. Mince	50 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide	Fined £5.
6. Mince	70 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide	Fined £5.
7. Sausages	750 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide (300 p.p.m. in excess)	Fined £20.
8. Mince	120 p.p.m. Ascorbic Acid	Fined £12.

SPIRIT SAMPLING

A Sykes Hydrometer was used to test 1,024 samples of spirits at 97 bars in 80 different licensed premises. The types of spirit samples and the number found to be adulterated or below strength are shown in the following table:-

	<u>No. examined</u>	<u>No. adulterated or otherwise below strength</u>
Whisky	533	3
Rum	214	1
Gin	111	1
Vodka	89	1
Brandy	<u>125</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,024</u>	<u>6</u>

The percentage adulteration per premises sampled was 7.5% compared with 12% and 4% respectively for 1965 and 1964.

The non-genuine spirit samples were dealt with as follows:

1. Rum	65.2° Proof	Fined £6.
2. Whisky	61.1° Proof	Fined £10.
3. Whisky	66.4° Proof	Fined £10.
4. Whisky	69.6° Proof	Warning letter sent
5. Gin	60.1° Proof	Fined £5.
6. Vodka	60.1° Proof	Fined £5.

HONEY

A complaint was received that a certain brand of honey, on sale at various premises within the County, was imported and that there was no indication to that effect on the label.

A shop selling this brand of honey was found and a sample was sent to the Public Analyst for analysis. It was hoped that the Analyst would be able to establish that, if the honey was imported, the pollen grains would be from another country. However, this could not be done.

In view of the obvious difficulty of establishing whether or not honey has been imported, perhaps it is now time to introduce legislation requiring imported honey to contain some additive which will enable it to be easily identifiable.

FOOD STANDARDS (PRESERVES) ORDER, 1953

A test sample of Drambuie-flavoured marmalade was found by the Analyst to be 8% deficient in soluble solids and to be improperly labelled. A formal sample was taken but this had not been dealt with at the time of preparing this report.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

During the year various foodstuffs containing foreign bodies were handed in to the Department by members of the public. In the following cases reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal:

(a) loaf of bread containing grease	Fined £10.
(b) bottle of milk containing insect	Admonished.
(c) bottle of Orange Crush containing phenols	Found 'not guilty'
(d) pork pie containing mould	Fined £8.
(e) loaf of bread containing gauze dressing and adhesive plaster.	Case not proceeded with by Procurator Fiscal on direction from Crown Office.

MOULDED PORK PIE

Two of the complaints detailed above were of a particularly serious nature. In one case a pork pie bought by a visitor passing through Perthshire was found to be badly moulded when cut open. According to the shopkeeper his stocks were properly rotated and the pie had been on his premises for only two days. However, the code No. on the wrapping of the pie indicated that it had been delivered to his premises 19 days before it was sold over the counter.

BREAD CONTAINING GAUZE DRESSING

The loaf of bread found to contain a gauze dressing and adhesive plaster was purchased by a housewife for the purpose of making up sandwiches. There were five people present when the loaf was unwrapped and the gauze dressing and adhesive plaster were found embedded in the bread. This is one of the worst cases which has been sent to the Procurator Fiscal from this Office and it is most regrettable that the Crown Office directed that this case be not proceeded with. Particularly so as the loaf of bread referred to in (a) above and found to contain grease was baked in the same premises.

Each year more complaints are received from members of the public about unsatisfactory food purchased by them. This could indicate that hygienic conditions in food premises are deteriorating or that members of the public are less prepared to accept goods which are "not of the nature, substance or quality demanded". Whatever the reason we welcome the co-operation of the public and we deal with all complaints made by them. It is hoped that the action taken following these complaints will result in better methods and practices in food premises and a better quality of food reaching the consumer.



ADHESIVE PLASTER AND DRESSING FOUND IN LOAF OF BREAD

FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN

	<u>Number Examined</u>			<u>Number not genuine</u>		
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Butter	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese (incl. spreads & processed cheese)	-	5	5	-	-	-
Coffee	-	2	2	-	-	-
Dried & preserved fruit	-	3	3	-	-	-
Fish pastes & spreads	-	3	3	-	2	2
Fruit Conserves	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ice Cream	18	5	23	1	-	1
Jams, Jellies & curds	-	12	12	-	1	1
Margarine	-	2	2	-	-	-
Meat pastes & spreads	-	9	9	-	4	4
Milk (excluding dried, condensed, etc.)	70	141	211	10	25	35
Milk (condensed & dried)	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mince	70	-	70	7	-	7
Saccharin	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages & sausage meat	34	3	37	1	2	3
Soft drinks	-	9	9	-	-	-
Spices & condiments	-	3	3	-	-	-
Spirits	10	6	16	6	1	7
Suet	-	1	1	-	-	-
Synthetic cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Table jellies	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup & sauce	-	2	2	-	-	-
Other articles	<u>4</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>206</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>64</u>

UN SOUND FOOD

Following complaints by shopkeepers and others, approximately $17\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of foodstuffs, as shown in the undernoted table, were seized as being unfit for human consumption and disposed of:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Seizure</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Canned Fish	Tins blown or damaged	$32\frac{1}{4}$
" Fruit	do.	$400\frac{1}{2}$
" Meats	do.	1,063 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Milk	do.	$8\frac{1}{2}$
" Preserves	do.	6
" Rice	do.	24
" Soup	do.	$41\frac{3}{4}$
" Syrup	do.	21
" Vegetables	do.	140
Miscellaneous Canned Foods	do.	44
Evaporated milk	do.	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Cheddar Cheese	Excessive Mould Growths	60
Cheese	Decomposition	3
Boxed fish	do.	7
Jar Honey	Jar damaged	1
Sugar	Contaminated	1
Petit Pois	Container broken	1
Dairy Cream	Decomposition	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cream sponges	do.	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Pastry	do.	14
Ice Cream	do.	100

MEAT INSPECTION

All the 13,068 animals slaughtered in the County were given ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections by members of this Department.

The class of animals slaughtered and the condemnations made during the year are shown in Table I. The reasons for condemnations are given in Table II. It will be noted from these tables that 720 of the 13,068 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 11,908 lbs.

The income from charges permitted under the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963, for the inspection of meat during the year was £560:3:8d.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat & offal
Blairgowrie	Pigs	4,363	-	264	1,381
	Calves	207	1	2	15
Crieff (Closed 28th October, 1966)	Cattle	763	4	130	4,784
	Sheep	2,289	21	14	923
	Pigs	716	3	11	394
	Calves	19	2	2	50
Dunblane	Cattle	612	1	115	2,188
	Sheep	1,467	1	46	181
	Pigs	228	-	7	48
	Calves	33	-	2	24
Milnathort	Pigs	2,332	1	73	1,028
	Sheep	38	13	6	834
	Calves	1	1	-	58
	Totals	13,068	48	672	11,908

TABLE II

Class of Animal	Tuberculoses			Cysticercosis	Actinobacillosis & actinomycosis			Septi- caemia	All other conditions		
	Whole carcase	Part carcase	organs only		Whole carcase	Part carcase	organs only		Whole carcase	Part carcase	organs only
BLAIRGOWRIE											
Pigs	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	196
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
CRIEFF											
(Closed 28th October, 1966)											
Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	127
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	4	7	7
Pigs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	6
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
DUNBLANE											
Cattle	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	1	1	110
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	45
Pigs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
MILNATHORT											
Pigs	1	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	3	3
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	90	1	2	-	-	4	27	20	73	505

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

With the exception of a few minor items the two private slaughterhouses in the County now meet the requirements of the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963. Regarding the two public slaughterhouses, one was closed during the year and a considerable amount of work is still necessary at the other. It is possible, however, that this public slaughterhouse may also close down when a new slaughterhouse in an adjoining large burgh is completed.

MEAT TRANSPORT

Since the Regulations relating to the transport of meat were introduced there has been a great improvement in the type of vehicles used for this purpose. This is particularly so in the smaller type of van used by butchers who transport their own meat from the slaughterhouse to their shop. Bulk meat transporters have also been improved but there are still vehicles of this type in use which can never be considered satisfactory and it is hoped that the Secretary of State will bring into operation as soon as possible Regulations which will ensure that all unwrapped meat will not be transported by road other than in a meat compartment or a meat container.

MILK AND DAIRIES

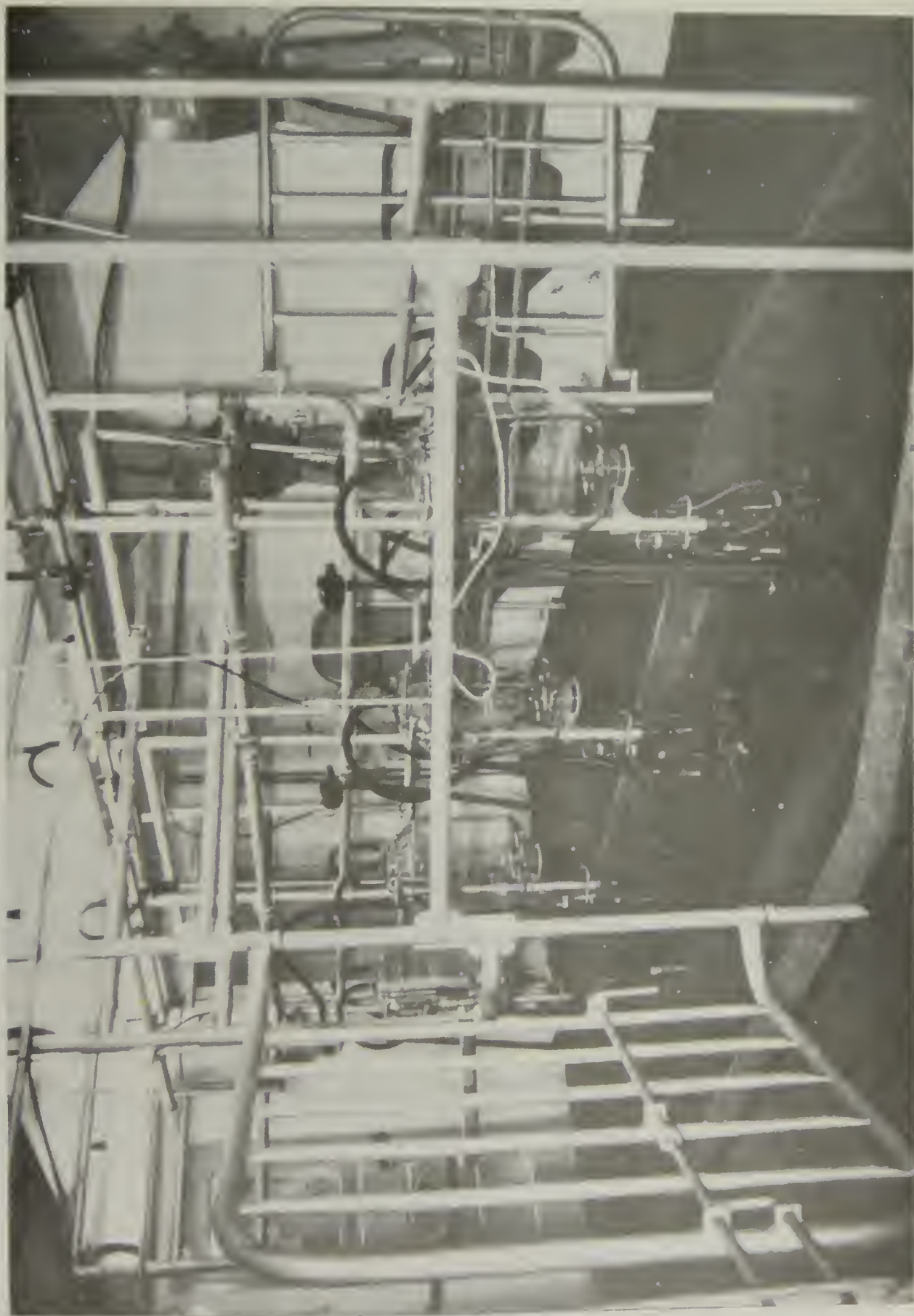
In April, 1965 the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965 came into operation. This Order prescribed that the grades of milk designated as "Certified" and "Tuberculin Tested" should cease to be so designated at 31st December, 1965. The producers and dealers affected had either to obtain new Licences or to discontinue the sale of designated milk. Although in many cases producers found difficulty in meeting the tests prescribed for the new grades of milk, named "Premium" and "Standard", all obtained one or other of the Licences and at the end of the year there was only one non-designated dairy in the County. This was a farm which had changed hands and proposed "Standard" samples were in course of being taken prior to the issue of the Licence.

The percentage of "Premium" and "Standard" milk sample failures was higher than that of the comparable figures for "Certified" and "T. T." milk in previous years. It cannot be said, however, that the greater number of failures was solely due to the new tests, as the economic difficulties which many producers have been experiencing over the past year dictated the time which could be allowed to produce "clean" milk and this was reflected directly in the sample results. To produce milk of a high hygienic quality, clean equipment and good methods are essential. These take up time, time is money and any effort to save money in this connection is reflected in sample results.

In an effort to reduce labour costs a considerable sum of money was spent by a number of our producers in providing modern, easily-run dairies with milking parlours and cubicle or court systems for housing cows. Three such completely new dairies were erected and brought into use during the year.

Although the number of milk producing farms in the County fell from 206 to 197 the number of cows per dairy herd increased from 50 to 52.

In addition to the administration of the Special Designations Order, 59 dairy herds producing milk for raw consumption were tested for the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. On 10 occasions herds were found to be producing milk infected with *Brucella*.



HERRING BONE MILKING PARLOUR IN NEW DAIRY

Due to a shortage of staff less time was spent on the routine inspections of all dairy premises than was desirable. In general, however, conditions at our dairies were satisfactory and very few contraventions of the Byelaws were found.

Applications for approval under the Dairy Byelaws were received in respect of 7 new dairy premises and major improvements to 2 dairies. These dairies were of a very high standard and no expense was spared to ensure that they were completely up-to-date and equipped with every modern labour-saving device.

Over the past few years tremendous advances have taken place in the dairying industry and the Dairy Byelaws in their present form are completely inadequate to deal with modern structures. This situation is, not without its advantages as, without breaking the Byelaws, new systems can be accepted and tried.

The Dairy Byelaws require that bulk milk tanks be cleaned and sterilised by a means of a "hot" solution. However, over the years a method of cleaning tanks has been accepted whereby a sterilising powder is shaken on to the inside surfaces of the tank from a container resembling a large pepper pot. This chemical is rubbed over the tank surfaces with a brush and is later washed off. Any hot water used is cold within seconds of being in contact with the tank which would indicate that a method of cold sterilisation could now be considered.

A new method of cleaning tanks which uses a cold sterilising agent and which will I feel, supersede all present methods was introduced at one dairy in the County. In this method, after the milk has been pumped from the tank, the tanker driver operates a switch in the dairy which starts a mechanically-controlled cleaning process through circulating jets in the tank. As the system uses only cold liquids however it does not comply with the Byelaws. Tests taken of the tank after sterilisation in this way have not been entirely satisfactory and certain adjustments are necessary, but I feel that a further amendment to the Dairy Byelaws should be considered to allow this practical form of cleaning, which is labour-saving and is no doubt acceptable to the Scottish Milk Marketing Board who can arrange for the milk to be uplifted at any time of the day or night without the necessity of a dairymaid standing by to clean and sterilise the tank before milking commences.

The usual number of complaints about dirty milk bottles were received. Several of these related to school milk, but it was difficult to ascertain in these cases whether the fault lay with the bottlers or the pupils who, in many cases, had access to the bottles before they were taken into the schools. On only one occasion was it found necessary to submit a report to the Procurator Fiscal about a particularly dirty bottle, which was found by a householder to contain a spider and web. The producer was admonished on the charge.

DAIRY REGISTRATIONS

There were 322 Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1966, comprising:

Producers	150
Producer/retailers	47
Retailers	114
Vending Machines	11

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates lapsed during the year	30
Certificates issued during the year	21
Certificate revoked during the year	1

DESIGNATED LICENCES

Details of Licences held in respect of farms and heat-treatment premises are shown in the following table:

	New Licences granted during year	No. revoked	No. discontinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Premium	3	3	0	18
Standard	16	3	9	180
Pasteurised	1	-	1	2
Total	20	6	10	200

Shown in the above table are two Producers who held both "Premium" and "Standard" Licences.

In all 2, 380 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers to dairy premises during the year.

MILK SAMPLES

The number and results of "Premium" and "Standard" milk samples taken during the year are shown in the following table:

Designation	No. of samples		No. of Producers with failing samples (whether consecutive or not)			
	Taken	failing	1 failure	2 failures	3 failures	4 or more failures
1. Pre-Licence samples						
"Premium"	18	8	1	1	-	1
"Standard"	44	8	4	-	-	1
2. Post-Licence samples						
"Premium"	222	43	17	3	3	2
"Standard"	1, 059	163	66	24	8	5

Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures:

Premium	0	Standard	3
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The tests for "Premium" milk are not difficult to satisfy provided that modern equipment in good condition is in use and that a constant high level of attention is given to dairying methods. In this connection it is interesting to note that, except in one case, recurrent failures of milk samples were related to farms with outdated equipment in bad condition.

Over the year it was found that bacteriological failures outnumbered chemical failures in the proportion of 5 to 2. Failures due to milk not complying with the chemical standard of 3.5% Fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat were almost entirely due to milk which had been improperly mixed or agitated before bottling. These chemical failures all occurred on farms where milk was not bulked before bottling.

One of the requirements of a "Premium" Licence is that the temperature of the milk shall not exceed 50°F from the time it is bottled until it reaches the consumer. At the beginning of the year all producers and retailers, with the exception of one, had cold stores and found no difficulty in meeting this requirement. The remaining producer also found it necessary to instal a cold store in order to comply during the summer months with this condition of his licence.

One retailer of "Premium" milk purchased milk from a wholesaler whose premises were 25 miles away. During transport of the milk in warm weather the temperature of the milk rose several degrees on the journey and temperatures taken of the milk on delivery were found to be as high as 60°F. As the consignment taken by this retailer was small he solved the problem by constructing an insulated box which proved to be very effective, even on the warmest days.

"STANDARD" MILK

Although it was originally felt that the bacteriological tests for the new grade "Standard" milk would be just as easy, if not easier, to meet than the tests for the now discontinued grade of T. T. milk, this was not found to be the case. The test applied to "Standard" milk is carried out for a longer period at a lower temperature and it is felt that this was one of the reasons for the unexpectedly high percentage of failures.

With effect from 1st September, 1966, the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965 requires Standard milk to be cooled to at least 50°F immediately after production. At the end of the year there were 29 milk producers in the County without means of cooling their milk to this temperature during the summer months. The undernoted table indicates how 22 of these producers will meet this requirement. The remaining 7 producers are still undecided on what action to take.

(a) Producers in process of installing bulk milk tank	..	..	..	..	..	9
(b) Premises where bulk milk tank will be installed as soon as electricity is available					..	2
(c) Dairies where mechanical coolers will be provided	..	..	..	..	..	4
(d) Dairymen giving up milk production	..	..	..	..	..	6
(e) Premises where milk production will be given up or mechanical cooler will be provided	..					1

OTHER MILK SAMPLES TAKEN

	<u>Total taken</u>	<u>No. failing</u>	<u>% failure</u>
Schools	72	24	33%
Retailers	150	44	29%
Pasteurisers	28	6	21%
Vending Machines	55	15	28%
Whirlcools	18	7	38%

SCHOOL MILK

It will be noted from the above table that a proportionately high number of school milk samples failed the prescribed tests. This is mainly due to repeatedly unsatisfactory samples of milk supplied by one Pasteuriser. As a result of these unsatisfactory samples the Licence held by the Pasteuriser in question was surrendered at the end of the year. The surrender of the Licence coincided with the Council's decision to revoke it.

PASTEURISERS

While one of our Pasteurisers found it necessary to surrender his Licence, another is to be congratulated on the new ultra-modern H. T. S. T. plant which he installed in new dairy premises. In this new plant at Crieff, milk collected by tankers from refrigerated bulk tanks at dairies is pumped into an insulated tank at the Creamery and stored there prior to pasteurisation and bottling.

VENDING MACHINES

Although the number of unsatisfactory milk samples taken from vending machines was still high these figures show a considerable improvement from last year. This is probably due to the difficulties which a number of the owners of the machines experienced last year when they overstocked them during the winter months.

WHIRLCOOLS

There is no prescribed test for milk sold from this familiar piece of equipment seen in milk bars and restaurants. Samples taken were subjected to the test for "Standard" milk but, as there is no Licence to take away, consistently unsatisfactory machines can only be dealt with under the Milk and Dairies Act or Food Regulations. The procedure in both cases is cumbersome and not certain in its effect.

REVOCATION OF DESIGNATED LICENCES

It was necessary to consider during the year the revocation of Designated Licences held by nineteen Producers. In each case, either three consecutive unsatisfactory samples at least had been taken or a review of the results of the tests of all samples taken during the immediately preceding period of twelve months indicated that the Licence should be revoked.

After hearing the producers or retailers concerned, the Milk Sub-Committee revoked 8 Licences, accepted the surrender of 2 Licences and gave warnings in the other cases.

The following table shows the types of Licences considered for revocation:



NEW PASTEURISING PLANT AT CRIEFF

(a) Premium Licences	4
(b) Standard Licences	8
(c) Pasteuriser's Licence	1
(d) Dealer's Premium Licence	1
(e) Dealer's Standard Licences	3
(f) Dealer's Pasteurised Licence	1
(g) Vending Machine	1

At one dairy the Producer gave up milk production after his Licence was revoked and at another pasteurisation was discontinued. In the other cases new Licences were issued after satisfactory samples had been obtained and conditions at the dairy were found to be satisfactory.

REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

The Registration in respect of one dairy was revoked as it was considered that the person in whose name the dairy was registered was unsuitable to carry on the trade of dairyman. This dairyman had been fined on three occasions for numerous contraventions of the Dairy Byelaws and showed no willingness to bring his premises up to the required standard.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

The scheme started in 1965 in this County for the testing of raw milk for Brucella Abortus was continued with the full co-operation of our milk producers. During the year all the milking cows in 59 herds were tested for the presence of Brucella Abortus with the following results:

	<u>Reading of Ring Test</u>			
	+++	++	+	-
(a) No. of cows reacting to ring test:	24	30	54	51
(b) No. of cows reacting to ring test and later found to be positive to culture:	4	7	6	1
(c) No. of herd tests in which one or more cows in the herd was found to be giving milk positive to the ring test and positive to culture:				10
(d) Total number of cows tested:				2, 598

The herd test figure in (c) above includes two herds which were tested twice during the year and on each occasion found to have animals suffering from the disease. One of these producers has since stopped distributing raw milk.

During this second year of testing for Brucella, it was evident that a great deal of interest had been aroused by our scheme. Particularly, when farmers had to dispose of cows found to be infected with Brucella and were faced with the problem of buying replacements in the open market which might well be just as badly infected as the ones which they had had to slaughter. This is a problem which can be overcome only by a Government Eradication Scheme.

Several producers, in anticipation of a Government Eradication Scheme for Brucella, are working in co-operation with their veterinary surgeons to create Brucella-free herds. These herds will form a nucleus for replacing stock which has to be slaughtered and will enable producers, who have to replace infected

cows, to do so from a source known to be free from the disease.

When the Ring Test is applied to milk samples it does not follow that all reactors to the test are suffering from Brucellosis. This can only be ascertained by having the positive samples cultured. In having these samples cultured we are indebted to the East of Scotland Agricultural College and the milk producer's own veterinary surgeon for assisting us and making this part of our work so much easier.

SPECIFICATION OF COUNTY

The Council formally requested that Scottish Home and Health Department to make the whole of the County a Specified Area and it is hoped that certain objections made by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board to this request can be overcome so that this necessary step can be taken to safeguard our milk supplies.

GENERAL

The trend of 1965 continued towards bigger herds, better buildings, and more bulk tanks. At 15 dairies, bulk tanks were installed during the year bringing the total number of tanks in the County to 124, i.e. 63% of our dairies now have bulk tanks. At 17 dairies new pipelines were also installed.

According to a recent issue of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board Bulletin, 85.3% of the sales of milk in the County through them is from tanks. This is the highest percentage of any County in Scotland.

ICE CREAM

All premises used for the manufacture of Ice Cream were inspected during the year, and any defects found were immediately brought to the attention of the owners.

The number of registered Ice Cream premises is shown in Table I. In Table II the results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination are given.

TABLE I

Certificates	Premises	Vehicles
In force at 1st January, 1966	80	17
Cancelled during the year	3	0
Granted during the year	2	3
In force at 31st December, 1966		
(a) Manufacture/storage/sale	25	0
(b) Storage/sale	54	20
TOTALS	79	20

TABLE II

Samples of Ice Cream submitted for bacteriological examination.

	No. of Samples taken	No. conforming to recommended standard	No. failing
'Loose' Ice Cream	113	95	18
Prepacked Ice Cream	18	16	2

Details of samples taken for chemical analysis are included in the section of this report on Food and Drugs Sampling.

Although the percentage of unsatisfactory Ice Cream samples was fairly high, inspections of premises and equipment following unsatisfactory samples give little indication as to the reason for the failures. In one case milkstone was found on equipment, in two cases the sample had been taken just after the equipment had been fully dismantled for cleaning and in the others it was suspected that the servers were not being sterilised as well and as often as they should be. A few of the unsatisfactory samples of loose Ice Cream were made from a mix which was pasteurised in another local authority and frozen in premises in this County.

FOOD HYGIENE

When the Food Hygiene Regulations were introduced in 1959, it was thought that the most difficult part to enforce would be that relating to the structure of the premises. We have since been proved wrong and, although in a few cases notices had to be served before the premises were brought up to the required standard and although in certain isolated instances the owners of food premises had to be prosecuted, in general our food premises met the structural requirements of the Regulations within a few years of their introduction. Nevertheless experience over the past years indicates that improvements in the structure of food premises are still necessary and that what was accepted in 1959 is not in all cases sufficient to ensure that clean food will be produced.

It has been found that in relation to wash-hand basins the words "readily accessible" in the Regulations have had to be reconsidered. At one time it was thought that a wash-hand basin was "readily accessible" to persons engaged in food premises in the handling of food if it was within a reasonable distance of their work place. Experience has shown that food-handlers are not prepared to walk into another apartment to wash their hands and that unless a wash-hand basin is situated in their work room, they will not wash their hands as often as is necessary. The owners of food premises are also aware of this fact and, with their co-operation, any alterations to food premises now include, wherever possible, wash-hand basins in each food room.

It has already been mentioned that initially it was thought that compliance with the part of the Regulations relating to structure would be the most difficult part of the Regulations to enforce. Visits to food premises over the past few years have shown that what has been done so far was comparatively easy. Without doubt, education of food handlers is to be our most difficult task and one that can be achieved only by repeated visits. It is unfortunate that, due to shortage of staff, fewer visits than necessary were made during 1966 and our achievements of previous years were halted.



"INACCESSIBLE" WASH HAND BASIN IN FOOD PREMISES

REPORTS TO PROCURATOR FISCAL

Advice and warnings were not accepted by the occupiers of food premises in four cases in respect of which reports on contraventions of the Food Regulations were submitted to the Procurator Fiscal. Details of the offences and the results of the cases are shown in the following table.

<u>Type of premises</u>	<u>Offences</u>	<u>Penalty Imposed</u>
(1) Motel	Reg. 5 - Food not protected from contamination Reg. 9 - Equipment unsatisfactory and not clean Reg. 13 - Storage of certain foods Unsatisfactory Reg. 17 - Refuse receptacles uncovered and dirty Reg. 22 - Wash-hand basins not readily accessible Reg. 25 - Premises not clean Reg. 28 - Outdoor clothing kept in food premises	Fined £40
(2) Grocer	Meat slicing machine not clean	Not Guilty
(3) Butcher	Reg. 5 - Meat exposed to contamination Reg. 6 - Employee smoking while handling food Reg. 9 - Equipment not clean Reg. 25 - Premises dirty	Fined £15
(4) Hotel	Reg. 5 - Food exposed to contamination Reg. 9 - Equipment not clean Reg. 25 - Premises not clean.	Plea of 'Not Guilty' tendered. Trial to take place in 1967

MEAT-SLICING MACHINES

A number of swabs of various parts of meat slicing machines were again taken during the year and, where these were unsatisfactory, advice was given to their owners on how they should be washed and sterilised. It will be noted that one of the cases above related to a meat slicing machine. Bacteriological swabs taken of this machine on three occasions, before a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal, gave highly unsatisfactory results. The report in question sent to the Procurator Fiscal stated as follows:-

"(a) The guard over the blade at the rear of the machine was not clean and contained deposits of meat, part of which was mouldy.

(b) Joints between the vitrolite and metal parts of the machine were partially filled with deposits of meat and were not clean."

Although evidence was led in court that the owner had admitted on the day in question that the guard on his machine had not been removed for cleaning for several days, this was denied by him in Court. The dirt in the groove in the machine referred to was said to be "juices from roast beef" and the dried and mouldy bacon on the guard was said to have resulted from use of the machine that morning. The "opinion" that the equipment was not clean due to the presence (a) of the dried meat and mould in the guard of the machine and (b) of the dirt in a joint, was not accepted in favour of the "fact", stated by the owner and

corroborated by his wife, that the machine was cleaned the night before. A verdict of 'Not Guilty' was given.

During this case it was suggested by defendant that, as the guard of the meat slicing machine did not come into contact with food, Regulation 9, relating to the cleanliness of equipment, did not apply to it. This was not accepted by the Sheriff.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959

At the trial involving the Motel, several matters were raised by the defendant which would indicate that revision of the Regulations is necessary.

One of the charges in this case related to the keeping of ashes in the food premises in an open tin. Regulation 17 relates ONLY to "Refuse produced in the course of a food business". It was suggested that, as the ashes came from the private dwellinghouse of the manager, the Regulation in question did not apply to it.

According to Regulation 13, certain foods should be kept in a cool ventilated place or at a temperature above 145° F. The Regulation also states that this paragraph shall not apply to any food which (a) is undergoing preparation for sale or (b) in order that it may be conveniently available for sale on the premises to consumers, it is reasonable to keep otherwise than aforesaid. In the charges taken under this Regulation several important questions were asked. These were (1) what exactly is a cool ventilated place? (2) how cool must it be? (3) how well ventilated must it be? and (4) how long can food remain on the premises, otherwise than aforesaid, while it is undergoing preparation for sale or is being kept conveniently available for sale? The Regulation gives no guidance on any of these matters.

It is said in Regulation 9 that equipment shall be kept clean. What is meant, it was asked, by 'kept'? Must the premises be clean every minute of the day? Where is the line drawn between clean and dirty premises?

Another of the charges related to footwear being kept in a foodstore. The Regulation controlling this practice is vague as it appears that, while the chef or the dishwasher cannot keep his clothing or footwear in food premises other than in a cupboard or locker, there is no objection to e.g. a plumber, or anyone else not employed on the food premises doing so.

It was also clearly evident in this particular case that a number of photographs taken and submitted in evidence were more descriptive of actual conditions than reports by Inspectors to the wording of which the defendant sought to assign a meaning entirely different from that intended.

It is perhaps unfortunate in one respect that, after a trial lasting 3 hours, the accused changed his plea on the major charges to 'guilty' and no decision was given on the above matters by the Sheriff. The points were well made, however, and must be kept in mind if it is found necessary in the future to send reports to the Procurator Fiscal.

STATISTICS

The number of visits paid to various types of food premises and the state of these premises is shown in the table given on page 23.

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Total No. general Inspections	Total No. other Inspections	No. of premises which comply with the Regulations	No. of premises in which only minor Contraventions of Regulations were noted	No. of premises in which major Contraventions of Regulations were noted	No. of Proceedings Instituted	Result of Proceedings
CLASS A								
Bakehouses	21	13	4	9	3	-	-	-
Bakers Shops	37	19	3	15	2	-	-	-
Butchers	51	33	13	20	8	2	1	Fined £15
Confectioners	81	28	6	26	5	-	-	-
Fishmongers	13	9	3	9	1	-	-	-
Fried Fish shops	16	12	1	7	3	-	-	-
Fruiterers	15	11	2	6	4	-	-	-
General Stores	76	46	5	38	11	2	2	Acquitted
Grocers	150	59	17	21	14	-	-	Fined £20
Poulterers	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
CLASS B								
Boarding Houses	77	33	4	18	8	-	-	-
Cafes	33	21	6	16	8	-	-	-
Canteens	15	8	1	3	2	-	-	-
Clubs	10	8	-	2	2	-	-	-
Homes	10	6	-	4	1	-	-	-
Hotels	211	126	58	43	35	9	2	Fined £40
Public Houses	98	47	2	30	14	-	-	Fined £24.3.67
Restaurants	47	25	3	9	6	-	-	-
School Meals Services	93	28	7	27	3	-	-	-
Private Schools	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLASS C								
Poultry Packing Stations	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
Meat Processing Factories	3	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
Other food factories	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLASS D								
Vehicles	191	81	3	7	63	8	-	-

GENERAL

The cleanliness of food premises and compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations depend on both management and staff. In most cases unsatisfactory premises were the result of lack of adequate supervision by the management or shortage of staff.

In many cases catering premises were not adequately supervised because such supervision would have been interpreted by the chef as interference in his kitchen and might result in him seeking employment elsewhere. In some premises the chef felt that someone else should look after the cleanliness of the kitchen while he did the cooking. It was frequently found in the same premises that the owner or manager left the cleanliness of the kitchen to the chef. Between the two of them food hygiene in the kitchen was conspicuous by its absence.

In many premises the excuse for poor conditions was shortage of staff. Although this is a problem in seasonal hotels, it is not a matter which can be dealt with by a "Certificate of Exemption" under the Regulations.

STALLS AND VEHICLES

In July, 1967 Amendment Regulations will be applied to stalls and vehicles and will require the provision of wash-hand basins, lighting and ventilation.

A survey of vehicles coming within the Amendment Regulations indicates that, although most of the vehicles were already equipped with wash-hand basins, considerable improvements were necessary to prevent risk of contamination of the food sold from them.

PESTS

RATS AND MICE

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Two full-time operatives carried out the duties imposed on the Council by the above Act.

All complaints about rats or mice were thoroughly investigated and all infestations found were dealt with without the necessity of serving a notice. Most of the time spent by the operatives on disinfestation work was at refuse tips, farms and piggeries.

At farms, in particular, complaints were received that Warfarin was not proving to be effective in dealing with rat infestations. However, it was not found that rats in these premises were Warfarin resistant and the ease with which eradication of the rats was carried out by our own staff would indicate that the lack of success by the occupiers of these premises was due to the restricted use made of Warfarin or the lack of skill in applying it.

All refuse tips in the County, including those used by the small Burghs, were regularly visited and treated. Complete eradication of rats in refuse tips is practically impossible, as re-infestation from adjoining premises can take place in a short time. However, frequent visits control the number of rats and prevent their spread outwith the confines of the refuse tip.

SURVEYS

Any complaint about the presence of rats or mice must be dealt with quickly, especially when infestations occur near dwellinghouses. Attention to those complaints and eradication work, although a considerable source of revenue is derived from the latter, restrict the amount of time which our operatives can spend on survey work. To meet the requirements of the Pests Act such surveys are necessary and it is unfortunate that, when rats are on the increase during a particular year of time of year, more demands are made for their services and less time can be spent on survey work when it is most needed.

INFESTATIONS BY RATS OR MICE

The number and types of premises surveyed and the infestations found and cleared are shown in the following table:

	Types of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling houses	Business or Industrial premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
1. No. of properties inspected					
(a) as a result of notification	121	39	9	131	300
(b) otherwise	147	4	18	119	288
Total	268	43	27	250	588
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	206	38	25	241	510
3. No. of above properties satisfactorily cleared.					
(a) by Local Authority	206	38	25	241	510
(b) otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
Total	206	38	25	241	510

INFESTATIONS BY OTHER PESTS OR INSECTS

In addition to their normal work the Rat Destruction operatives treated the following infestations.

Ants	1	Bats	8	Beetles	1	Flies	2
Moles	81	Rabbits	1	Wasps	57		

PERTH COUNTY

NEW HOUSES

The number of new houses completed in the County during the year was 134. This figure is made up as follows:

	<u>2 apt.</u>	<u>3 apt.</u>	<u>4 apts.</u>	<u>5 or more apts.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Erected by Local Authority	24	30	8	1	63
Erected by Private persons	-	16	24	31	71

The 71 houses completed by private persons compares with 131 completed in 1965.

HOUSING GRANTS

NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Included in the foregoing table are 10 houses erected by private enterprise for housing agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued in respect of these 10 houses.

Applications for grant in respect of the erection of 11 houses were received during the year and grant was promised in each case.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Grants were promised for improvements or conversions involving 55 houses. The works of improvement at 47 houses were completed during the year and qualified for payment of grant. Although grant was promised for a few of these houses during 1966, grant for the majority was promised in previous years.

STANDARD GRANTS

29 applications for grant were received and dealt with during the year.

Standard amenities were provided at 27 houses and grant was paid in each case. Of these, 17 were provided with the full range of amenities and 10 with additional amenities bringing them up to the required standard.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Again there were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

During the year 1,288 houses were visited. Of these 973 were visited following applications by the occupiers for Council houses.

Reports on 73 houses considered to be unfit for human habitation were prepared. The reports were submitted to the Housing Committee and the following Orders made:

Demolition Orders	-	19 (covering 33 houses)
Closing Orders	-	34

The Council made 7 Suspension Orders and at the end of the year 6 reports were still under review. In addition to the foregoing figures, 2 houses were voluntarily closed or demolished during the year and 9 houses, formerly closed, were brought back into use after being improved.

The number of houses actually vacated and/or closed during the year, including houses made the subject of Orders in previous years, was 45 and the number of houses demolished was 9.

Houses which are the subjects of Demolition or Closing Orders in the Landward Area of the County and which were still occupied at the end of 1966 total 363.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

As in other sections of our work visits to caravan sites were restricted by shortage of staff. During the summer months as many visits as possible were made to the sites which were, in most cases, working to capacity. With minor exceptions the sites generally were found to comply with the conditions of their relative Licences. Contraventions of Site Licence Conditions were drawn to the attention of the owners.

REPORTS TO PROCURATOR FISCAL

In only two cases was it necessary to send reports to the Procurator Fiscal about contraventions of Site Licences. One case related to a residential site where the owner had failed to provide adequate fire precautions despite repeated requests and warnings. In the other case the owner who was fined £20 in 1963 for a similar offence, failed in numerous respects to meet the conditions of his Licence for a large holiday site. Fines of £15 and £20 respectively were imposed when the licensees pleaded guilty to the offences.

SITE LICENCES

The size and type of caravan sites in operation in the County at the end of the year is shown in the following table:

Residential Sites for single caravans	25
Residential Sites for 2-22 caravans	4
Holiday Sites 1-5 caravans	24
do. 6-10 caravans	4
do. 11-40 caravans	14
do. 41-80 caravans	7
do. over 80 caravans	2
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans	2

This shows an increase in the number of sites in the County of 3 holiday and 5 residential sites.

GENERAL

Once again this appeared to have been a busy year for caravan sites, the busiest area being the Highland District of the County. It is expected that additional sites will be opened up in that area for the summer of 1967 and will absorb many of those who appear to find it necessary to park their caravans in lay-byes and on the roadsides.

BYELAWS AS TO TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

TINKERS

The number of tinker families encamped in the County appear to be much the same as last year. In certain cases, however, their standard of living seems to be higher, with caravans replacing bivouacs and motor vehicles superseding horses and carts. Unfortunately their programme of modernisation has not improved the filthy conditions which exist in the vicinity of most of their camping places.

The usual complaints were received about tinkers' encampments in the Highland, Eastern and Perth Districts of the County. In one case, the owner of the land, who was employing the tinkers, undertook to meet the requirements of the Byelaws. In another their employers, while requiring their labour, were unwilling to give them camping facilities and their removal from private land had to be carried out by the police following complaints about their encampment.

In the Perth District the usual pattern of events took place. Complaints were made to this Department. The tinkers were visited and requested to provide sanitary conveniences, etc. to meet the requirements of the Byelaws. Efforts were made to do this by the tinkers and considerable improvements were evident. Then the novelty wore off and either further encouragement to improve conditions was necessary or the tinkers were moved to another site in the hope that they would be allowed to follow their old habits in peace. The owner of the land vacated by them was unfortunately left with their trademark consisting of unsaleable metal, dirty rags, broken furniture, litter and fouled surroundings.

SEASONAL WORKERS

It was not found possible to visit all the seasonal workers' camps when they were in use during the season. In general, however, the camps visited were found to be well maintained. Any contraventions of the Byelaws were of a minor nature and were speedily removed when brought to the owners' attention.

Although conditions at the large camp for seasonal workers at Essendy Moor in the Eastern District were fairly good, the primitive toilet accommodation there leaves much to be desired. If this camp is to be kept in use the owners will require to provide W.Cs. and adequate ablution facilities. In previous years the difficulty here has been the shortage of water but, as a piped water supply is now available at the camp, this excuse can no longer be accepted.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

Applications for 429 Major Warrants and 457 Minor Warrants were dealt with during the year. This was an increase of 24 Major Warrants and 6 Minor Warrants over 1965. The total value of the work involved amounted to £2, 136, 493.

Each application for a Warrant has to be properly recorded, the site has to be visited and the plans have to be checked against the Building Regulations. It is not surprising therefore that this section of the

Department's work takes up a great deal of time. Unfortunately the procedure of vetting and approving the applications takes up most of our time in connection with building works and leaves very little time for the equally important site inspections during progress of the work. These site inspections are very important as, although applicants and their agents are only too willing to amend their plans and proposals to comply with the Regulations, this is in many cases for the sake of getting the application approved and a Warrant issued. The fact that the same care should be taken to ensure that the building operations comply faithfully with the Regulations is too often overlooked.

In certain cases there is an attitude towards the Building Act and Regulations that they are just other pieces of legislation restricting the freedom of the individual. This attitude can be appreciated at times from members of the public wanting to erect a small garden shed, or porch over a door, but it is surprising to find it in some sections of the Building Industry. The Building Regulations are basically sound in their intent and one would expect those concerned with the practical application of building operations to appreciate the purpose of the Regulations.

NOTICES

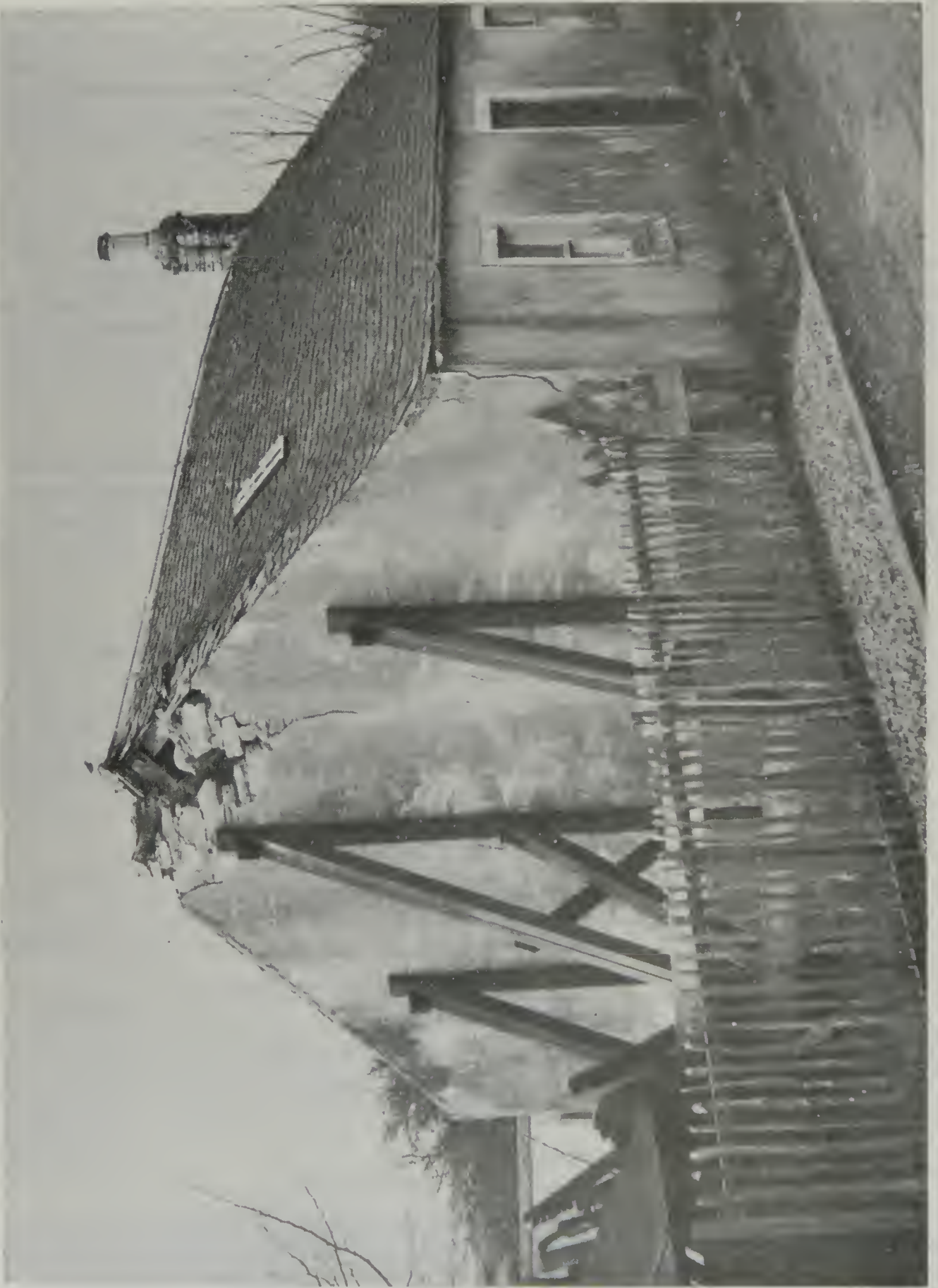
On 15 occasions Notices under Section 10 of the Act had to be served on persons carrying out work without a Warrant, or in contravention of the Warrant issued. The Notices covered the erection of a factory building, agricultural stores, the installation of heating systems and alterations to hotels and houses.

PROSECUTIONS

In 7 of the cases involved in Section 10 Notices the Buildings Authority sent reports to the Procurator Fiscal. Details of these cases are as follows:

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Contraventions</u>	<u>Result</u>
(1) Industrial Premises	Erection of storage shed without Warrant	Fined £12
(2) Hotel	Alterations without warrant	Fined £15
(3) Hotel	Deviations from conditions of Warrant issued in respect of additions	Fined £40
(4) Hotel	Deviations from conditions of Warrant issued in respect of additions	Admonished
(5) House	Installation of central heating system, without amendment of Warrant	Fined £5
(6) House	Alterations without amendment of warrant	Fined £5
(7) Hostel premises	Commencement of building operations before Warrant issued.	Case not proceeded with on direction of Crown Office

In the case where the Crown Office directed that no action be taken, a large building was erected without a warrant. The Architect was informed verbally and in writing that he should not start work without a warrant, but nevertheless proceeded to do so. It is very difficult to understand why in this case the Crown Office should direct that proceedings be not instituted as this contravention of the Act was no error or misunderstanding on the part of the Architect concerned.



DANGEROUS BUILDING

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

It was necessary to deal with 5 dangerous buildings during the year. In all but one of the cases the dangerous conditions were removed by the owners immediately their attention was drawn to them. In the remaining case it was necessary to go through the full process of law to obtain satisfactory results. The dangerous conditions in this instance included (a) a gable wall which was falling outwards, (b) broken roof timbers, (c) a defective floor and (d) ceilings liable to collapse. In the end the County Council carried out the necessary work to prevent danger to the elderly occupier and to members of the public.

WARRANT APPLICATIONS

The following table shows the various types of applications for Major Warrants dealt with and the Minor Warrants issued under the Regulations:

MAJOR WARRANTS

	<u>Public</u>		<u>Private</u>	
	<u>No. of Applications</u>	<u>Value of Works</u>	<u>No. of Applications</u>	<u>Value of Works</u>
Houses	16	£264, 450	263	£1, 176, 561
Schools	1	£ 21, 134	2	£ 10, 200
Shops	-	-	4	£ 6, 420
Offices	-	-	3	£ 2, 600
Factories	-	- -	4	£ 53, 450
Miscellaneous	<u>6</u>	<u>£ 53, 000</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>£ 466, 812</u>
TOTALS	<u>23</u>	<u>£338, 584</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>£1, 716, 043</u>

MINOR WARRANTS

	<u>Public</u>		<u>Private</u>	
	<u>No. of Applications</u>	<u>Value of Works</u>	<u>No. of Applications</u>	<u>Value of Works</u>
Houses	2	£ 315	132	£ 33, 125
Schools	1	£ 280	-	-
Shops	-	-	1	£ 250
Offices	-	-	3	£ 860
Factories	-	-	2	£ 580
Miscellaneous	<u>38</u>	<u>£ 2, 929</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>£ 43, 527</u>
TOTALS	<u>41</u>	<u>£ 3, 524</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>£ 78, 342</u>

WATER SAMPLES

During the year 181 samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and 291 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported upon as follows:

PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Chemical Analyses

Satisfactory	107
Unsatisfactory	30

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	183
Unsatisfactory	43

All unsatisfactory samples were repeated and if these were still found to be unsatisfactory the matter was referred to the County Water and Drainage Engineer for investigations.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Samples were taken at the request of private parties in connection with applications for Agricultural Water Supply Grants or following complaints, and were reported on as follows:

Chemical Analyses

Satisfactory	34
Unsatisfactory	7

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	34
Unsatisfactory	31

Three samples were taken for a reading on Iodine content following a request by a Doctor who had been dealing with cases of Thyroid trouble.

One complaint about smell from a domestic water supply was received from a farmer according to whom chemical spraying had taken place in a field adjoining his farm during the previous week and this may have been the reason for the smell. Although the Analyst verified that there was a smell from the water it could not be identified and no evidence of particular chemicals was found. As well as the danger to the complainer and his family, the farmer was also concerned about several young breeding chickens on the premises which were also supplied with the water. Fortunately no ill-effects were suffered by either humans or poultry.

FACTORIES

There was little change in the number of factories in the County, there being 183 registered factories at the end of the year compared with 184 in 1965. During inspections of these factories 21 contraventions of the Factories Act were found. These related to:

Want of Cleanliness	9
Insufficient Sanitary conveniences	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	11

In 9 cases written notices were sent to the owners requiring that the contraventions be attended to. The defects were rectified in all cases without resort to Court action.

OUTWORKERS

There was one female outworker employed in the Highland District as a jute worker during the year.

TRADES

The following trades were undertaken in the registered factories in the County:

Mechanical			
Aerated waters	1	Malting	1
Aircraft repairs	2	Motor vehicle, agricultural machinery, plant, etc. repairs	56
Bakers	6	Plumbers	4
Blacksmiths	5	Provender	2
Brickmaking	1	Sausage making	6
Car polish	1	Sawmilling	20
Electrical appliances	1	Seed Dressing	3
Electrical generating	3	Sewage treatment	1
Engineering	1	Tailoring	1
Gas holder	1	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, spinning)	9
Grass drying	2	Water filtering/waterworks	1
Heraldic woodcraft	1	Whisky distilling, bottling & blending	6
Honey lemon spread	1		
Joiners	36		
Laundries	5		
Leatherwork	1		

Non-Mechanical

Blacksmiths	2	Sporran & belt making	1
Plumber	1	Weaving	1

Other premises

Electrical Stations, Building Sites, etc.	11
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

As with other routine duties the number of visits paid to premises coming within the scope of the above Act were restricted due to staff shortage and, although there are 369 premises in the Landward Area of the County registered under the Act, only 195 were visited during the year.

The 369 premises fall within the following categories:

	Registered Premises	Persons employed
Offices	103	333
Retail Shops	167	455
Wholesale departments, warehouses	4	35
Catering establishments, open to the public	94	489
Canteens		
Fuel storage depot	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>369</u>	<u>1,339</u>
		Males = 589
		Females = 750

GENERAL

During the visits to premises affected by the Act it was obvious that, despite the publicity given to the Act when it was introduced, occupiers and owners of offices and shops are still unaware of their responsibilities. To them the Act is just another piece of legislation and the general attitude appears to be that there is no great urgency to comply with it. As with other legislation which we have to enforce, compliance with the Act and Regulations will only be secured by frequent visits and more formal action where found necessary.

No complaints were received from employees during the year about the condition of the premises in which they work. This is perhaps due to the fact that they know even less about the Act than their employers or do not wish to experience the difficulties which could arise through making a complaint.

Most of the premises inspected were found to fall short of the requirements of the Act in several respects. In many cases the deficiencies related to lighting, first-aid boxes, thermometers and display of abstract of the Act.

Although no complaints were received from staff it was obvious that the temperature of 60.8°F. could not be maintained in a number of premises during winter months. In some cases this was due to the nature of the business, for example, in shops where constant opening and closing of the outside door, or the door being left open, made it difficult to maintain the required temperature. In other premises the means of heating was quite inadequate.

LIGHTING

This was again found to be the major defect in offices and shops. It was also the most difficult to deal with as there is no prescribed standard applicable to these premises. Where advice was requested, the standards recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society and the British Lighting Council were advised. It is obvious, however, that consideration must be given in the near future to the introduction of Regulations which will deal with this problem.

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS

It is to be expected that, in many premises, the occupiers accept defects such as small holes in the floor, or torn linoleum, as items which need not be attended to until "tomorrow". These defects, however, can cause serious accidents, but it is difficult to convince people that this is the case. Surprisingly it is equally difficult to convince owners or managers of premises that unprotected open trap-doors are extremely dangerous. As these trap doors have been left open on many occasions over the past years and no-one has had an accident, it is felt that there is no danger. Perhaps it is hoped that if anyone is to fall through the trap door it will be the Inspector under the Act, busily taking notes of other unsatisfactory conditions when he is visiting their premises.

ACCIDENTS

Only three notifications of accidents were received during the year. All the accidents occurred on the same premises. Last year four accidents were reported, again from the same premises. It cannot be accepted in the first place that there were only seven accidents in shops or offices during the past two years or in the second place that all the accidents in the County occur in the same premises. It is more likely that the occupiers of premises are not aware of their obligation to notify accidents or, when an accident occurs, they do not wish to draw the Local Authority's attention to what may well be a serious contravention of the Act on their part.

COMPLAINTS

It was twice necessary to serve notices under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to deal with complaints about deposits of refuse. These nuisances were removed without further formal action being taken.

Visits to a mink farm had to be made twice weekly for a period to ascertain whether complaints about smell from the farm were justified. It was not found, however, that there was any Public Health nuisance and no further action was necessary.

A number of complaints were received about refuse being deposited in an area of the County near Dundee City boundary. The Police Force, acting jointly with this Department, discovered the identity of some of the persons depositing refuse in this area and took action under the Litter Act. In a few cases it was even possible to get the refuse removed by the persons who deposited it there in the first place.

The general complaints during the year can be classified under the following headings:

<u>Nature of complaint</u>						<u>No. of visits made</u>
(a) Defective drains, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	77
(b) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	30
(c) Overcrowding . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	-
(d) Deposits of refuse . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	38
(e) Dirty houses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3
(f) Smoke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3
(g) Smell . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	26
(h) Piggeries . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	-
(i) Pollution of burns . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2
(j) Broilerhouses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3
(k) Burial Grounds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2
(l) Noise . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	8
(m) Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	<u>113</u>
						<u>305</u>

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for the renewal of 5 Licences were received during the year. In each case a Licence was granted when the premises were found to be of the required standard. Two new Establishments were formed during the year and the appropriate Licences were issued.

A complaint was received about the operation of one establishment. The complaint was that the barking of dogs disturbed the owner/occupier of an adjoining house and discouraged prospective purchasers of the house when it was advertised for sale. The complaint was resolved when the owner of the boarding establishment bought the house in question.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

After receiving satisfactory reports from Veterinary Surgeons appointed for the purpose of the Act the issue of 11 renewal Licences and 1 new Licence was recommended.

CLEAN AIR ACT

No complaint about smoke nuisance was received during the year, but several visits were necessary to one factory in connection with smoke control.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In February there was an outbreak of Sonne Dysentry in one area of the County and this resulted in a considerable amount of additional work for this Department. In addition to 597 visits made in connection with the investigation of cases, 80 visits were made to food premises to ensure that a high standard of hygiene was being maintained. Food samples were taken in 30 cases and 26 visits were made in connection with water sampling.

Although careful detailed investigations of the cases were made no common source of infection was found.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cleansing services in the County continued in operation throughout the year without notable alteration. Although no new special Scavenging Districts were formed, demands for a refuse collection service from properties outwith Special Districts increased. This follows the trend of past years indicating the ever increasing difficulty, even in rural areas, of disposing of household refuse. In the majority of cases it was not so much a desire for convenient and hygienic removal of refuse that resulted in requests for our service as the fact that the householder had run out of places to dispose of it himself.

The difficulty in disposing of refuse is not confined to the householder and it is becoming an equally important problem for us. As the amount and bulk of refuse we collect increases, and available land for tipping decreases, so the problem becomes greater. In our case the only answer is in the provision of improved disposal facilities.

It is rather surprising that, in a large rural County such as this, land for refuse disposal is so difficult to obtain. While this is mainly due to the sheer scarcity of suitable and convenient land, it is also partly due to the fact that we are tipping crude refuse, which is difficult to control unless there are large quantities of readily available blinding material and mechanical aids on each tip. Obviously a reduction in the number of tips would be of considerable advantage, but the large area of the County and the widespread nature of the communities served makes this difficult. We have already gone partly in this direction with the use of larger capacity vehicles, but even this has its limitations. The ultimate solution is the mechanical reduction of the refuse but, if this is to be utilized to the best economic advantage, there would have to be only one central disposal point serving a large area. This line of thought naturally leads one to consider joint disposal facilities with the many Burghs in the County who must be experiencing equal difficulties in this field.

SALVAGE

Our only salvage activity was the collection and sale of waste paper and, because of inadequate depot facilities, this was confined to the Perth District. During the year the difficulty of disposing of mixed waste became such that only board waste was handled. A total of 25 tons 2qrs. of waste was sold for

STREET SWEEPING

This function was carried out manually, requiring the employment of 10 full-time and 11 part-time Village Officers. During the year authority was given to employ an additional full-time Village Officer in Scone, but difficulty was experienced in recruiting the right kind of man for this work. The purchase of a mechanical sweeper/collector was approved and this should meet the demand in Scone and certain other villages. It is hoped that this vehicle will be brought into operation early in 1967.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The new public conveniences at Aberfoyle were opened in August. These conveniences are ideally situated close to the main street and within a large car park area. The design of the building set a new and excellent example for public conveniences but, despite this and their situation near the police station, vandals still managed to display the workings of their small minds. Fortunately, vandalism here and at our other conveniences did not reach serious proportions and was mainly centred on the towel-vending machines. In most cases the attraction did not seem to be so much the money in the machines as the sheer destructive pleasure of hauling them off the wall. The total cost in the County due to vandalism in conveniences was £119 for repair of damage. This is an increase of £12 compared with last year.

Income from the 20 public conveniences in the County for the year amounted to £376:7:5d. Included in this sum is income from the towel-vending machines. The gross takings for 1966 show a decrease of £50:17:10d. compared with 1965.

LITTER

There was little change during the year in the litter collection scheme which has now become a routine part of the Cleansing Service. While it has become routine to us and would also seem to have been accepted by the public as part of the Perthshire scene, we are still one of the very few Authorities with such a comprehensive scheme for the collection of litter.

Throughout the County there are now over 1,600 litter receptacles of which 551 are on Trunk Roads and the remainder on Classified and Unclassified roads. Of these bins 335 are at official lay-bys and the remainder are sited at unofficial lay-bys and similar areas. The bins, which are emptied at least once and often twice per week, are spread over approximately 860 miles of road.

One of the major difficulties in operating the Scheme is keeping the lay-by areas clean. No matter how many receptacles are provided at a lay-by a proportion of the litter never reaches the bin and, while emptying of litter baskets is a fairly speedy operation, the cleaning up of the grass and hedges behind the lay-bys is time-consuming. This untidy condition is particularly prevalent at the lay-bys on the main roads just outside the City of Perth where use of the lay-bys varies little between summer and winter and the major users are commercial vehicles.

The possible use of a vacuum mechanical sweeper/collector vehicle to clean up lay-by surrounds was investigated and this would seem to meet the problem. This vehicle is fitted with an 8" diameter wandering hose which can be used to clean up the littered areas and the inside of 'bus shelters'. The vacuum on this hose is sufficient to lift bottles, tins, or even whole bricks. It was agreed to purchase such a vehicle for use in this connection and street-sweeping purposes and it is hoped that this machine will be put into use for the start of the 1967 tourist season.

STREET LIGHTING

The Government restriction on capital expenditure during the year cut down major street lighting works so that very little was done in the way of new or improved lighting. The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1966 provides for major changes in the street lighting services with effect from 16th May, 1967. This also curtailed activities in this field.

The provisions of the Act follow a pattern which has been advocated in previous annual reports, namely that street lighting should be divided into "Road Lighting" and "Pedestrian Lighting". In the Act, however, the term "Footway Lighting" is used instead of "Pedestrian Lighting". The general aim of the legislation is that all "Road Lighting" systems shall be vested in the Highway Authorities responsible for the relative roads. This means that on Trunk Roads the Secretary of State will be totally responsible for all expenditure on Lighting on Trunk Roads provided the lighting is to the Road Lighting standard. Similarly Perth and Kinross Joint County Council as Highway Authority will be responsible for Road Lighting on all Classified Roads within the Combined County and Perth County Council as Highway Authority will be responsible for Road Lighting on all Unclassified Roads within the Landward Area of the County of Perth. The Lighting Authority, as at present constituted, will be responsible for all other street lighting systems including "Footway Systems" on roads for which there is a Highway Authority. The Act does define a "Footway Lighting System" but it is so worded that it is a simple exercise to convert from Footway to Road Lighting, or vice versa without any real alteration in the standard of lighting.

It is to be hoped that a minimum standard for "Road Lighting" will ultimately be laid down in more precise terms than the Act contains so that improved lighting for road use will be achieved.

KENMORE

No new Special Lighting Districts were formed during the year and, with the imposed restrictions on spending, only a few additional street lighting units were provided to cater for immediate essential requirements. The only interesting work done was at Kenmore where the new housing and school development required lighting.

From the beginning this development has been the subject of considerable thought in design and layout to preserve the amenity of the area and consequently like care was necessary with the lighting equipment. After consultation with the County Architect and the Estate Architect it was generally agreed that the open aspect of the development should be kept free of poles. The heights and siting of the buildings, however, did not lend themselves to the mounting of conventional wall lighting units and it was therefore decided to experiment with a new type of floodlighting unit. This unit is comparatively small but, as it uses a tungsten iodine light source, the output from the unit is much greater than from any comparable lamp. The floodlight was mounted approximately 30 feet high on the centre tower of the gateway arch which forms the access to the housing development and is quite inobtrusive during the day. This one unit does, in fact, illuminate the whole of the housing and school area to a better extent than a number of conventional wall units would have done. However, the power of the light source, and the steep fall of the ground into the development from the gate arch, does create a degree of dazzle which can be uncomfortable when going towards the light source. It is intended to eliminate this by adjusting the unit and adding one flush wall unit on the school building.

The future use of floodlighting units in wide open areas or squares will provide interesting scope in street lighting and is worthy of consideration in further schemes of this kind.

The number of new lighting points approved for erection during the year are shown on the following table along with the total lighting points in the County.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STREET LIGHTING POINTS IN THE COUNTY

<u>Village</u>	<u>Gas filled</u>	<u>Mercury Vapour</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>No. of additional points erected during year</u>
CENTRAL DISTRICT				
Aberuthven	6	-	20 Sodium	-
Blackford	24	-	27 Sodium	2
Comrie	70	-	36 Fluorescent	-
Dunning	44	5	-	6
Gilmerton	7	-	9 Fluorescent	-
Muckhart	19	-	-	-
Muthill	35	-	-	-
St. Fillans	31	-	-	3
	236	5	47 Sodium	11
			45 Fluorescent	
EASTERN DISTRICT				
Ardblair Rd. & Terr.	6	-	-	-
Ardler	7	-	-	-
Ashgrove and Old Mill Rd. Blairgowrie	7	-	-	-
Balbeggie	11	8	-	2
Burrelton	48	-	17 Fluorescent	4
Caputh	7	-	-	-
Carsie	-	-	1 Fluorescent	-
Guildtown	10	23	-	1
Kinrossie	5	-	-	-
Kirkmichael	12	-	-	-
Meigle	10	16	13 Fluorescent	3
Meikleour	10	-	5 Blended	2
Muir of Alyth	9	-	-	-
New Alyth	13	-	-	1
Rosemount	16	-	-	3
Spittalfield	10	-	-	1
Wolfhill	15	-	-	-
	196	47	31 Fluorescent	17
			5 Blended	

<u>Village</u>	<u>Gas filled</u>	<u>Mercury Vapour</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>No. of additional points erected during year</u>
HIGHLAND DISTRICT				
Acharn	8	-	-	-
Ballinluig	11	-	13 Fluorescent	-
Birnam & Dunkeld	83	-	14 Fluorescent 34 Sodium	48
Blair Atholl & Bridge of Tilt	24	-	27 Fluorescent	13
Grandtully & Strath Tay	28	-	-	2
Kenmore	15	-	-	-
Kinloch Rannoch	17	-	2 Fluorescent	-
Little Ballinluig	11	-	-	-
Murthly	41	-	-	-
	237	-	56 Fluorescent 34 Sodium	63
PERTH DISTRICT				
Almondbank & Pitcairngreen	47	-	-	2
Bankfoot	50	-	19 Fluorescent	2
Bridge of Earn	90	-	42 Sodium	-
Errol	22	35	1 Fluorescent	35
Forgandenny	14	-	-	-
Glenfarg	53	-	1 Fluorescent	6
Glencarse, St. Madoes	36	-	-	30
Inchture	14	-	-	7
Invergowrie } Kingoodie }	109	-	16 Fluorescent	26
Longforgan	47	-	-	11
Luncarty	43	-	-	-
Methven	38	8	25 Fluorescent 5 Blended	-
New Scone	161	26	7 Fluorescent 61 Sodium	45
Stanley	68	-	30 Fluorescent	-
	792	69	99 Fluorescent 103 Sodium 5 Blended	164

<u>Village</u>	<u>Gas filled</u>	<u>Mercury Vapour</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>No. of additional points erected during year</u>
WESTERN DISTRICT				
Aberfoyle	57	1	31 Sodium	14
Ardochbank, Doune	1	-	-	-
Braco	18	14	-	15
Crianlarich	19	-	-	3
Gartmore	18	-	-	-
Keltie Bridge, Callander	2	-	-	-
Killin	54	28	-	39
Kinbuck	6	-	-	-
Port of Menteith	12	-	-	1
Thornhill	27	-	2 Sodium	1
Whitecross, Dunblane	10	-	-	4
	224	43	33 Sodium	77

TOTAL NO. OF POINTS

IN THE COUNTY	1,685	164	231 Fluorescent 217 Sodium 10 Blended	332
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WATER AND DRAINAGE REPORT

Contributed by Mr. J. McLEAN CAMERON.

WATER SUPPLIES.

I have pleasure in reporting that, with regard to the maintenance of supplies, 1966 proved to be a good year. From the water engineer's point of view, as no unduly dry spells obtained, the weather was reasonable and so no water shortages were experienced.

Unfortunately, progress on capital schemes was less than that achieved in the previous year, the expenditure incurred on new works designed and supervised directly by this Department being £41,220, as against the previous year's expenditure of £82,530. This lack of progress was due (a) in the earlier part of the year, to the effects of the 1965 restrictions on capital expenditure and to a shortage of staff, now made good, and (b) in the latter part of the year, to the severe 1966 restrictions on capital expenditure. However, the opportunity has been taken to design and bill a number of schemes with the view to having these schemes put to tender with the least possible delay once the restrictions have been eased or lifted.

It is disappointing to note that a start to the Loch Benachally scheme has not as yet been authorised and it now appears probable that a regional scheme for East Perthshire will not be provided until the proposed East of Scotland Water Board has been established. Meantime, the Scottish Development Department have been advised of the pressing need for a regional scheme for East Perthshire and the Department are considering the relative merits of schemes based on Loch Benachally and Backwater.

The Loch Turret Water Board have at Loch Turret continued to carry out works supervised by Messrs. Babbie, Shaw & Morton, these including the construction and commissioning of a power station generating from compensation water electricity which is sold to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board and the construction of treatment works which should be commissioned in March or April, 1967. Steps have also been taken to publish a Water Order authorising the taking of additional water by aqueduct from adjacent catchment areas.

During the year, Turret water has been introduced to Braco, Deanston, Dunning, Forgandenny, Bridge of Earn and Auchyle, and schemes are in course of preparation for supplying, from Turret, Auchterarder Burgh and Aberuthven.

It has not as yet been found possible to extend the area of supply from the East sub-trunk main to Luncarty and Inveralmond, as had been envisaged, as inter alia the high level of alkalinity in the water at Burghmuir clear water tank precludes its use by the major industrial user in this area. This high alkalinity is due to the presence of free lime in the new clear water tank and mains but it is thought that, with service, the level of alkalinity will be reduced to an acceptable level. Investigations regarding this are in hand.

In West Perthshire, the link across the River Forth to the Stirlingshire and Falkirk Water Board's undertaking has been made and a short extension of main has been laid from Port of Menteith to agricultural houses at Auchyle. In the Dunblane area, additional housing mains have been laid at Whitecross and a short extension of main has been laid to Glenhead. Near Kinbuck, a short extension of main has been laid to Cairnston while, at Deanston, Turret water has been introduced.

In Central Perthshire, mains have been laid linking Charlesfield clear water tank with Dunning, Forgandenny and Bridge of Earn. Short extensions and link mains have been laid in Comrie to serve housing developments and, in Stanley, new mains affording much increased volume have been laid in the village.

In East Perthshire, a chlorinator has been installed at Fairygreen to safeguard the quality of the water supplied by that source and a short extension of main was laid at Hallroom to meet the needs of new housing. Work is in progress on a link main from Blairgowrie to Coupar Angus and, as part of this contract, a 9" P.V.C. sleeve pipe was successfully mole-ploughed under the River Isla immediately upstream of Couttie Bridge, a 6" P.V.C. main being then threaded through the sleeve. A main was laid near Rosemount level-crossing to Parkhead and housing mains were laid at Carsie.

In the Carse area, at Longforgan it was hoped to renew a length of main from Station Road to Market Muir, as this length of pipe is in poor condition, but this scheme, among others, has been deferred due to the restrictions on capital expenditure.

In the Highland area, a new water supply was installed for the Roadside Reception Centre at Queen's View, Loch Tummel.

Finally, it may be of interest to note that the following fittings have been connected for the first time, viz:-

Water Closets	-	373
Baths	-	291
Sinks and Tubs	-	350
Basins	-	456
Cisterns	-	261
Heating Systems	-	69
Drinking Bowls	-	177
Stand-pipes	-	34
Field Troughs	-	22
Other taps	-	153
New Communication Pipes		114

This gives an average of 9 new fittings connected to the Council's supplies during each working day, compared with an average of 10 fittings per day in 1965.

DRAINAGE.

Again, progress on capital schemes has been disappointing, the expenditure incurred being only £48,500. This lack of progress has been due to similar circumstances to those affecting water schemes but the Department is still hampered by a shortage of staff. However, towards the end of 1966 authority was given to accept offers to construct the Aberfoyle and Murthly drainage schemes and so it is anticipated that next year's expenditure on capital schemes will rise to an acceptable level.

The routine maintenance of sewage treatment works has been carried out and most works are operating in a satisfactory manner. The general service squad have been fully employed on this work and, owing to the amount of work undertaken, it was found necessary to employ outside labour on certain tasks. A new tank waggon with four-wheel drive was delivered and this vehicle has provided much-needed mobility when spreading sludge on fields. It was found necessary towards the end of the year to employ on the cleaning of septic tanks the spare tank-waggon for three days of each week and it is apparent that the Council's fleet of vehicles will require to be increased in the foreseeable future.

The septic tank cleaning service has again been operated, some 900 tanks being cleaned compared with 600 in 1965.

NEW WORKS

BRACO. The reconstruction of the sewage treatment works was the only capital drainage scheme completed. The effluent is first settled in sedimentation tanks before being passed for biological treatment in filter beds. Final precipitation takes place in humus tanks before the effluent is discharged into the River Knaick.

NEW WORKS IN PROGRESS.

ABERFOYLE. Work was commenced on the Aberfoyle Drainage scheme and approximately £20,000 of work was completed before the end of the year. It is anticipated that good progress will be made in 1967.

MURTHLY. An offer to construct this drainage scheme has been accepted and the Contractor will commence work early in 1967. The work should be completed within the year.

BLACKFORD. The proposed reconstruction of the sewage treatment works has been delayed by a request from the Scottish Development Department to the effect that the Council should consider the construction of a sewage works capable of dealing with the effluent from the Tullibardine Distillery and the Gleneagles Maltings. The treatment of distillery and malting wastes raises complex problems and the Laboratory of the Forth River Purification Board is assisting with certain experiments.

ST. FILLANS. Due to shortage of staff, Consultant Engineers have been engaged to carry out this scheme. Preliminary drawings have been submitted to the Scottish Development Department for their approval.

STRATHTAY. A limited scheme affording drainage for a portion of Strathtay has been prepared and approved by the Scottish Development Department. Offers will be invited for the work during 1967 and the scheme should be completed during that year.

GRANDTULLY. The proposed erection of a number of Council houses in Grandtully has necessitated the preparation of a drainage scheme for those houses and it was considered that it would be advantageous to construct a drainage scheme for the whole village at the same time. Preliminary drawings have been submitted to the Scottish Development Department for their approval.

BLAIR ATHOLL AND BRIDGE OF TILT. A drainage system for Blair Atholl and a combined sewage treatment works for Blair Atholl and Bridge of Tilt have been designed. Preliminary drawings will shortly be submitted to the Scottish Development Department for their approval. Detail drawings will be prepared once staff are available.

INCHTURE. Due to shortage of staff, Consultant Engineers have been engaged to carry out this scheme. Little progress has been made with the design as information is still required regarding proposals for a substantial private housing development adjacent to the village.

ROSEMOUNT. Again, this drainage scheme has been entrusted to Consultant Engineers but no proposals have as yet been received from them.

EXISTING WORKS.

During the year, no major repairs have been required at any of the existing sewage treatment works.

KINROSS COUNTY

REPORT TO KINROSS COUNTY COUNCIL ON NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINROSS

Mr. A.L. MORTON, Sanitary Inspector

1. WATER SUPPLIES. There are public water supplies at Milnathort, Kinnesswood, Cleish, Crook of Devon and Blairingone, and Wester Balgedie. The supplies to Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Wester Balgedie are satisfactory in quality and quantity. The supply to Cleish is adequate, but the supply pipes are in poor repair. Crook of Devon and Blairingone are supplied with water bought in bulk from Dunfermline Town Council. The remainder of the County is supplied from private supplies or from other Water Authorities whose mains pass through the area.
2. DRAINAGE. There are three Special Drainage Districts in the County, namely Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Blairingone, and effluents from all three plants are satisfactory.
3. CLEANSING. Refuse is collected from all villages and many houses along the route, and is disposed of by controlled tipping at Netherton Quarry and Bellyblunt Quarry. These tips are kept in tidy condition.
4. HOUSING. 24 houses were completed during the year. the number provided by the Council now being 196. A further three were under construction at the end of the year. 20 applications were approved under Section III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 and 65 applications were approved under Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963.
5. LIGHTING. There are Special Lighting Districts at Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell and Blairingone, all supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.
6. OFFENSIVE TRADES. There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The slaughterhouse at Milnathort, for pigs only, is kept in good condition.
7. FACTORIES. Regular inspections were paid to the 23 factories in the County and conditions were found to be satisfactory.
8. UNSOUND FOOD. Foodstuffs of various kinds condemned during the year amounted to 490 lbs.
9. GENERAL. The usual number of complaints with regard to nuisances, housing defects, lack of water etc. were received and dealt with during the year.

SMALL BURGHS

Reports to Town Councils on Non-transferred Functions

ABERFELDY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A. SANGSTER

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was of excellent quality and was satisfactory in quantity throughout the year. Phase I of the scheme of high pressure distribution mains was completed during the year, but because of increased consumption, consideration of Phases 2 and 3 of the Consulting Engineer's Report will be necessary.
2. DRAINAGE. The drainage and sewage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory. The Town

Council have now engaged a Consulting Engineer to report on the measures necessary to bring the system up to the standard required by Statute.

3. **CLEANSING.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. **HOUSING.** Two houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 223, with four under construction.
5. **FACTORIES.** There are twenty mechanical and two non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and inspection showed these to be well maintained.
6. **BURIAL GROUNDS.** A number of visits were made to the burial ground and conditions were found to be satisfactory.
7. **CARAVAN SITE.** There was again an increase in the number of tents and caravans using the site, which was well maintained.
8. **GENERAL.** Conditions at the school were satisfactory. Twenty complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

ABERNETHY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. DUNLOP

1. **WATER SUPPLY.** No complaints were received during the year about the quality of the water although several of the samples taken failed to reach the approved standard.
2. **DRAINAGE SYSTEM.** This continued to function satisfactorily. The tank was cleaned out regularly by the County Council Drainage Department.
3. **SCAVENGING.** The County Council continued to uplift the Burgh refuse satisfactorily.
4. **HOUSING.** Work was started on the erection of six new houses at West End for the Town Council and work will shortly commence on the erection of one new house to replace a derelict one in Main Street.
5. **FACTORIES.** There are five mechanical factories within the Burgh and these were all visited during the year.
6. **OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES.** Ten visits were made to registered premises during the year. In general, standards were good.

ALYTH

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. ARTON

1. **WATER SUPPLY.** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity.
2. **DRAINAGE.** The drainage and sewage systems were satisfactory, but the effluent from the sewage works is below standard.
3. **CLEANSING.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.

4. HOUSING. No new houses were provided by the Council during the year, the number remaining at 266. Six houses were under construction during the year.

5. FACTORIES. Conditions at the factories were found to be generally satisfactory, but a few defects were brought to the attention of the owners or occupiers.

The Bone Meal Factory, the only offensive trade, was well maintained, there being no complaint of fumes or smell from the drainage effluent.

6. GENERAL. The burial ground was well maintained. During the year four complaints were received and dealt with.

AUCHTERARDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. LAMB

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was of good quality and no shortage was experienced.

2. DRAINAGE. The drainage and sewage arrangements continued to operate successfully.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory, and the tip was kept in tidy condition. 77 tons 6 cwts. of baled wastepaper was sold, but it is becoming difficult to find a market for this.

4. HOUSING. A further 40 houses were completed and occupied during the year. The number of houses provided by the Council is now 361.

5. FACTORIES. There are 14 factories in the Burgh, and these were regularly inspected. Only minor defects were found, and these were remedied forthwith.

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. All premises registered under this Act were visited.

7. BURIAL GROUNDS. There are two burial grounds, and these were well kept.

BLAIRGOWRIE and RATTRAY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. DONALD M. GRANT

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity and the new chlorinatory apparatus operated satisfactorily.

2. DRAINAGE. Sewers were extended to provide drainage for the second phase of the Council's housing programme. The sewage works continued to function satisfactorily within its limits. Plans for a new sewage works are now being prepared by the Consulting Engineers.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory, and the coup was maintained in tidy condition.

4. HOUSING. A further 27 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 601. In addition a further 100 houses were under construction at 31/12/67.

5. **SLAUGHTERHOUSE.** There is one privately owned slaughterhouse, and this was maintained in a satisfactory manner.

6. **FACTORIES.** There are 48 factories in the Burgh and these were inspected throughout the year. Several minor defects were noted and remedied.

7. **CLEAN AIR ACT.** Improvements in industrial type boiler units are being made in order to reduce atmosphere pollution.

8. **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.** Progress was maintained in the implementation of the provisions of this Act, and the majority of the premises coming within the scope of the Act now comply with the regulation.

9. **CHURCHYARDS.** The two churchyards are well maintained.

10. **GENERAL.** A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

CALLANDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.T. JOHNSTON

1. **WATER SUPPLY.** The water supply was ample in quantity and of excellent quality. Constant pressure was maintained in all parts of the Burgh.

2. **DRAINAGE.** New mains drainage and two pumping stations are now complete and working satisfactorily. New purification works are under construction.

3. **CLEANSING.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.

4. **HOUSING.** Twelve 3 apartment houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 207. A further 14 houses were under construction at the end of the year.

5. **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.** Inspections are being carried out on the 64 registered premises and any defects found will be notified to the owners or occupiers.

6. **BURIAL GROUNDS.** The two burial grounds are well maintained.

COUPAR ANGUS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. ROBERT F. ARTON

1. **WATER SUPPLY.** The water supply from underground springs, was maintained without interruption throughout the year. The quality of the water was satisfactory. A new water main presently being laid from Blairgowrie should augment the existing supply, especially in the higher parts of the town.

2. **DRAINAGE.** The drainage system was reasonably satisfactory, but the sewage works are operating at full capacity and it is hoped that plans will be made soon either to improve the existing works or construct new works.

3. **CLEANSING.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.

4. HOUSING. Two houses were completed during the year, bringing the total provided by the Council to 245.

5. FACTORIES. Fifteen factories are registered within the Burgh and inspection showed these to be well maintained.

6. GENERAL. One house is let in lodgings, and was well maintained. The burial ground was well kept. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory. Five complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with during the year.

CRIEFF

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. RANKIN

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity, and there were no complaints of dirty water.

2. DRAINAGE. The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory, but the Town Council are considering the provision of a new sewage works.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.

4. HOUSING. The number of houses provided by the Council remained at 463, but further plans are being prepared for the erection of 40 3-roomed houses at Hollybush.

5. OFFENSIVE TRADES. There are no offensive trades in the Burgh, and the Slaughterhouse was finally closed at the end of the year.

6. SCHOOLS. The schools are kept in good condition. The new Roman Catholic school opened early in the year.

7. BURIAL GROUND. There are three cemeteries in the Burgh, two of which have been closed for many years. The burial grounds are kept in good condition.

8. FACTORIES. There are 34 factories in the Burgh, two of which are non-mechanical. Apart from one complaint which was remedied immediately, the factories were well kept.

DOUNE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. WILLIAM V. HANLIN

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory in quantity and of good quality.

2. DRAINAGE. The drainage and sewerage arrangements continued to function satisfactorily.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.

4. HOUSING. No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 99.

5. FACTORIES. Ten visits were paid to factories in the Burgh when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

6. GENERAL. The school is well kept. The burial ground which is closed, was kept in tidy condition.

DUNBLANE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B. J. MCKAY

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity. During an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery, intensive sampling of the water supply was carried out, but all samples proved satisfactory.

2. DRAINAGE. Work on the improvement of the sewage works was postponed because of Government restrictions on capital expenditure.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily.

4. HOUSING. Eighteen houses were completed during the year, bringing the total provided by the Council to 361. A further 41 houses were under construction at the end of the year.

5. OFFENSIVE TRADES. There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The slaughterhouse which is used by local butchers, is well maintained.

6. FACTORIES. There are seventeen factories in the Burgh and regular inspections showed that conditions were being well maintained.

7. GENERAL. The schools were well maintained. The burial grounds were kept in tidy condition. A number of complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

KINROSS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. ARMIT

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply is derived mainly from fourteen springs in the Cleish Hills, but a secondary supply from a well at Turfhill is pumped daily to increase pressure. The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

2. DRAINAGE. This is provided by means of two sewage works, both discharging into Loch Leven. The plants are both old and heavily taxed, but produce a satisfactory effluent.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip at Balado was kept in tidy condition.

4. HOUSING. Phases II and III of the Station Road Development were completed, thus providing a further 78 houses. The total number of houses provided by the Council is now 332.

5. BURIAL GROUNDS. The three burial grounds serving the Burgh are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

6. FACTORIES. Conditions were found to be satisfactory at the eight mechanical and seven non-mechanical factories in the Burgh.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. There are 40 registrations under this Act, and by the end of the year 23 premises had been visited. Conditions were found to be reasonably

satisfactory, and owners of premises appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

8. GENERAL. Eight complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

PITLOCHRY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. ROBERT CURRIE

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was of excellent quality and was generally satisfactory in quantity, but work commenced on the replacement of two sections of main to augment the supply to parts of the upper area of the town where pressure is not good.

2. DRAINAGE. The drainage and sewage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory, but plans are being prepared for the provision of a new sewage works.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory, but the refuse dump caught fire on six occasions. The Council have not yet been successful in obtaining a site for a new coup.

4. HOUSING. The number of houses provided by the Council was 175 with a further six under construction at 31/12/66.

5. FACTORIES. Regular inspections were made at the 23 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh.

6. BURIAL GROUNDS. The three burial grounds were kept in tidy condition.

7. SCHOOL. The provision of a new school is still under consideration. The toilet accommodation at the present school is not satisfactory.

8. GENERAL. A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

APPENDIX I

VITAL STATISTICS

DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS

Year 1966	Population Census 1961	Estimated Population 30.6.66	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
PERTH COUNTY	85,819	84,022	1,252	14.9	1,174	14.0
Landward ..	58,619	56,421	823	14.6	700	12.4
Aberfeldy ..	1,469	1,546	17	11.0	15	9.7
Abernethy ..	601	778	7	9.0	21	27.0
Alyth ..	1,862	1,759	31	17.6	33	18.8
Auchterarder	2,426	2,372	41	17.3	46	19.4
Blairstown	5,168	5,123	80	15.6	92	18.0
Callander ..	1,654	1,739	17	9.8	23	13.2
Coupar Angus	2,049	2,018	29	14.4	38	18.8
Crieff ..	5,773	5,592	71	12.7	101	18.1
Doune ..	775	776	18	23.2	12	15.5
Dunblane ..	2,922	3,500	76	21.7	65	18.6
Pitlochry ..	2,501	2,398	24	10.0	28	11.7
KINROSS COUNTY	6,704	6,306	109	17.3	93	14.7
Landward ..	4,339	4,037	64	15.9	63	15.6
Kinross Burgh	2,365	2,269	44	19.4	30	13.2
JOINT COUNTY	92,523	90,328	1,361	15.1	1,267	14.0

* Corrected for Residence

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT

District	Cases Nursed			No. of		Nursing Visits		Ante-Natal visits for	
	General			Confinements		General	Maternity	Confinements	
	1-5	6-65	Over 65	Home	Hosp.			Home	Hosp.
Aberfeldy	-	27	45	-	-	1,067	21	2	15
Aberfoyle	5	10	28	4	2	1,002	74	55	77
Abernethy	20	24	48	2	1	1,970	39	37	55
Almondbank	17	57	48	7	5	1,639	138	70	73
Alyth I, II	4	36	70	3	-	3,536	53	14	419
Glenisla	2	4	10	-	-	230	-	-	40
Auchterarder	2	30	73	13	10	2,617	238	160	173
Auchtergaven	10	95	41	8	2	2,346	155	75	97
Balquhidder	9	79	28	2	2	1,369	37	35	18
Birnam/Dunkeld	4	31	62	3	5	1,698	79	16	111
Blackford	3	14	30	2	3	930	59	20	63
Blairgowrie	2	28	58	4	5	2,044	84	72	183
Ratray	4	20	35	4	3	1,991	66	8	131
Braco	5	34	17	8	6	1,106	164	63	80
Callander	4	19	39	6	3	1,624	96	66	122
Comrie	9	48	76	4	5	2,077	82	52	93
Coupar Angus	9	19	50	4	1	2,454	55	34	294
Crieff I, II, III	17	114	210	13	15	5,609	248	201	308
Dunbarney	14	92	73	5	24	3,019	122	125	148
Dunblane	8	35	72	16	21	2,328	328	203	376
Dunning	3	15	18	5	10	1,426	106	81	95
East Carse	8	44	48	1	2	1,924	43	44	95
Errol	6	9	15	3	3	1,535	64	44	96
Glenlyon	1	13	27	-	-	1,271	-	-	2
Fowlis Wester	23	50	42	7	15	1,850	146	120	104
Glenfarg	7	18	26	2	1	1,245	70	37	29
Kenmore	4	31	32	1	1	1,543	4	19	20
Killin	2	4	20	1	-	631	31	13	83
Logierait	-	18	50	2	1	914	26	37	15
Methven	4	57	40	6	6	1,594	69	64	95
Muthill	14	78	32	5	13	1,454	125	48	58
Pitlochry	3	37	61	3	3	1,805	42	49	255
Rannoch & Foss	15	29	19	2	1	1,475	31	23	4
Scone	11	17	53	4	19	2,209	142	62	224
Stanley	4	75	74	8	6	2,027	162	118	228
St. Martins	2	15	35	4	16	1,612	120	46	209
Strathardle	5	20	40	1	3	3,493	15	12	92
Thornhill	1	16	25	1	9	805	67	10	121
Vale of Teith	3	20	44	6	6	2,082	137	111	379
West Carse	3	24	20	3	2	1,404	67	19	59
West Atholl	12	51	49	4	4	1,234	81	64	20
Fossoway	11	17	23	3	3	1,082	109	82	58
Kinross I, II	2	16	63	21	4	2,540	343	305	240
Milnathort	3	7	27	6	2	1,672	114	97	102
Totals	295	1,497	1,996	207	242	79,483	4,252	2,813	5,559

NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1966.

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuberculosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
Born 1966	Born 1965	Born 1961-64	No. of Children	Attendances			Under 65	Over 65
123	114	220	72	510	75	19	1	1
77	107	210	16	286	33	35	-	-
124	167	149	-	-	32	18	2	4
147	166	186	26	369	83	27	7	5
244	326	398	96	612	60	86	34	70
84	84	116	-	-	12	23	1	1
394	359	447	90	841	145	75	15	14
106	166	125	79	592	51	51	10	51
70	55	95	-	8	-	36	-	-
99	173	208	24	222	97	46	5	27
93	93	107	15	316	45	25	5	12
240	318	469	102	1,078	131	38	39	42
217	295	470	102	927	133	55	29	4
261	426	453	11	102	13	43	10	7
100	234	216	45	313	118	35	2	20
111	150	139	49	381	68	42	11	17
295	207	322	118	430	92	57	4	79
323	271	440	136	706	222	35	73	71
267	305	371	97	590	140	82	23	38
213	223	468	180	1,344	100	52	182	47
103	119	206	21	241	78	58	3	19
248	287	438	57	672	107	61	14	12
257	263	339	41	305	36	17	4	6
147	134	189	-	-	-	22	-	-
272	217	297	7	33	45	39	6	8
25	124	118	20	237	8	15	1	3
83	85	106	-	-	36	32	3	-
54	121	168	27	119	44	33	38	117
63	118	104	14	101	50	23	-	-
163	173	232	49	286	100	27	6	-
150	152	158	39	219	38	17	23	10
121	220	250	82	681	114	33	27	25
106	70	141	-	-	2	23	3	-
176	352	327	42	97	130	47	13	34
304	239	372	23	322	113	39	1	-
343	374	462	10	40	158	29	3	2
133	168	132	-	-	52	63	-	-
80	69	32	30	80	1	24	-	-
171	202	305	60	416	48	75	14	29
176	114	151	-	26	47	21	6	-
73	144	196	33	240	59	41	5	12
181	188	158	16	54	37	46	14	30
304	324	419	79	782	187	38	7	40
135	234	434	64	463	74	21	1	34
7,456	8,730	11,343	1,972	15,041	3,214	1,724	645	891

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION - SESSION 1965-66

	Consents	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Retests
		No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Vac.	
Perth City									
Perth Academy	97	85	2	94	6	179	5	171	-
Perth High	95	104	3	128	2	232	3	226	-
Goodlyburn	96	67	5	62	2	129	3	125	-
St. John's R.C. ..	97	23	-	27	7	50	4	48	-
Total	96	279	4	311	4	590	3	570	-
Perth District									
Dunbarney	100	12	17	19	5	31	10	28	11
Errol	96	12	-	10	10	22	4	21	21
Invergowrie	86	12	8	6	17	18	11	16	13
Scone	83	14	7	15	-	29	3	28	25
Methven	85	16	12	9	11	25	12	22	27
Stanley	95	22	14	23	17	45	15	38	20
Strathallan * ..	98	43	5	-	-	43	2	41	35
Trinity College * ..	93	50	22	-	-	50	22	39	45
Kilgraston * ..	100	-	-	21	24	21	24	16	15
Glebe	100	5	-	4	-	9	-	9	1
Total	92	93	10	86	9	179	9	162	118
Eastern District									
Blairgowrie High ..	88	64	12	67	10	131	11	116	110
Hill Primary	100	3	-	4	-	7	-	7	-
Coupar Angus	94	17	6	13	-	30	3	29	21
Alyth	92	22	23	10	10	32	19	26	16
Total	89	106	13	94	8	200	11	178	147
Highland District									
Breadalbane Academy	93	22	23	24	8	46	15	39	33
Croftinloan * ..	100	13	15	-	-	13	15	11	3
Dunkeld	100	10	10	14	14	24	12	21	8
Pitlochry	98	26	27	28	11	55	18	44	24
Total	96	58	22	66	11	125	16	104	65
Central District									
Crieff	95	28	25	19	5	47	17	39	44
Morrison's Academy ..	93	57	26	33	27	90	27	66	83
Comrie	100	3	-	3	-	6	-	6	8
Auchterarder	98	27	22	23	13	50	18	41	36
Seymour Lodge * ..	92	-	-	11	27	11	27	8	7
Total	95	115	24	78	17	193	21	152	171
Western District									
Dunblane	94	13	8	11	-	24	4	23	23
McLaren High	93	44	11	52	13	96	12	84	73
Aberfoyle	79	5	20	7	14	12	17	10	15
Killin	100	7	14	8	-	15	7	14	5
St. Ninian's * ..	50	3	7	-	-	3	67	1	2
Queen Victoria * ..	100	38	18	-	-	38	18	31	35
Total	91	69	11	78	10	147	11	131	116
Kinross									
Kinross	95	48	4	46	15	94	9	85	102
Lendrickmuir * ..	100	6	33	1	-	7	28	5	7
Total	95	48	4	46	15	94	9	85	102
COUNTY TOTALS	92	489	15	448	11	938	13	812	719
CITY AND COUNTY TOTALS	94	768	10	759	8	1,528	8	1,382	719

* Not included in totals

APPENDIX IV

County Medical Officer:	A. S. Caldwell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officers:	Allan Herschell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. E. Jean S. Binnington, M.B., Ch.B. Elizabeth Watson, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time) Mary R. Mackillop, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (part-time)
Chief Dental Officer:	Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.
Dental Officers:	John Angus, L.D.S. Mrs. M.S. Black, L.D.S. James Blair, L.D.S. Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S. Mrs. Flora Kirkland, L.D.S. Wm. J. Mackillop, L.D.S. Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, L.D.S.
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Elsbeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Miss Margaret Stewart, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (appointed 16/3/66)
Chief Administrative Officer:	William Brannan
Social Worker:	Jessie C. Young
Children's Officer:	Frederick J. Earnshaw
Senior Physiotherapist:	Miss E. Robertson
County Sanitary Inspector:	William A. Dunlop, M.R. San. A., A.M. Inst. P.C.
Depute County Sanitary Inspector:	David I. Davidson, A.M. Inst. P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors:	
Central	David C. Williamson, A.M. Inst. P.C.
Eastern	Robert F. Arton, A.M. Inst. P.C.
Highland	George A. Sangster, M.R. San. A., A.M. Inst. P.C.
Perth	W.A. Dunlop, M.R. San. A., A.M. Inst. P.C.
Western	George L. Peggie, A.M. Inst. P.C.
Kinross	A.L. Morton, M.R. San. A.

